REGD. NO. B. 1035

INSURANCE
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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 48 BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

NAZI AGGRESSION MAY LEAD TO WAR?

Preparations On Austrian Border

Italy's Blaze Of Anger Against Germany

LONDON, February 25.

The frequent periodical denials of fighting or preparations for it on the Austrian border are symptomatic of the distracted state of Europe and threatens the climax on Wednesday on the expiry of Habicht's Ultimatum. Habicht, who is a domiciled Munichian and retains the title of the German Nazi inspector for Austria, gave Dr. Dollfuss a week to enter into active co-operation of the Austian Nazis.

ITALY'S THREAT

Simultaneously Italy semi-officially expressed her determination to protect, forcefully if necessary Austrian independence. Italy's blaze of anger against Germany revealed in the inspired press articles during the past week, is among the most dramatic changes in the political front since the war.

WAITING FOR WEDNESDAY

It is understood that Italy instigated the recent Anglo-Franco-Italian proclamation which was afterwards toned down by Britain. Herr Hitler's assurance in his speech at the famous Beerhall in Munich, that he did not seek foreign adventures, does not relieve anxiety as long as Herr Habicht remains "at large". Hence Italy is awaiting Wednesday anxiously.—Reuter.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB

LAHORE (By Mail.)

Government is pleased that the areas under compulsion have increased by 95 in spite of many adverse circumstances. It is, however, concerned to notice that compulsion has failed to achieve one of its main objects, the elimination of wasteful leakage at the primary stage. At a time of of such economic depression an indiscriminate recourse to coercive measures may do more harm than good, but it is necessary that an intensive propaganda be launched to create strong public opinion in favour of the enforcement of compulsion, especially in regard to the retention of scholars once enrolled till they have completed the primary course.

CO-OPERATION OF LOCAL BODIES.

In this connection the co-operation of local bodies is essential and Government hopes that such co-operation will be forthcoming in an increased measure. The Director should make certain that all his inspectors realise that the first function of compulsion is to ensure the retention of boys in school to the end of the course; and where any inspecting officer fails to appreciate the problems of village education, the Director should not hesitate to transfer him to a school post."

Thus observes the Government of the Punjab in the Ministry of Education, in its review of the report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year ending 31st March, 1933, issued to-day.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Government observes that "the education of girls had made considerable headway in spite of the general economic depression and the recent levy of fees in Anglo-Vernacular schools. There is a notable increase in the number of girls under instruction, although the figures for girls still compare very unfavourably with those for boys. Government agrees with the Director's reading of the situation and feels that the education of girls should be much more widely extended beyond the limits of cities and towns. It is hoped that an increased number of qualified teachers for village schools will remove the difficulty, and Government awaits with interest the opening o ttraining classes at suitable rural centres."

DECREASE IN ENROLMENT.

With reference to the education of special classes, the review states: "There has been a general decrease in enrolment shared by all rhe three principal communities, though the Muslims appear to have suffered most. This is largely due to the general economic depression which has it most hardly the predominantly agricultural Muslim community. A preponderatingly large proportion of children belonging to this community are still at the primary stage and only a small proportion, i.e., 17.3 per cent., are in the secondary classes, while at the college stage their percentage falls only to .5 of their total enrolment. The depressed classes, however, appear to have stood (the strain of the economic depression better than other communities, since their enrolment in schools has declined by only two per cent. Government is anxious that the education of these classes should not suffer a set-back, but be encouraged in every possible way. It is pleasing to note that the education of the criminal tribes is making satisfactory progress.—A. P.

"INVIOLABLE LOYALTY"

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BERLIN, Feb. 25.

A million Nazi leaders to-day swore "inviolable loyalty to Adolf Hitler and unconditional obedience to those he appoints over them" in celebration of the anniversary of Herr Hitler's accession. The principal ceremony at Munich was attended by Herr Hitler, who made a broadcast speech. Nazis, throughout the country, raised the hand and hailed Hitler simultaneously.

MILL STRIKE DEVELOPMENT

20,000 Workers Of Shopur To Be Rendered Idle?

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 24.

The mill strike situation is threatening to develop into a first rate crisis in the history of the local textile industry.

If the situation does not improve a general lock-out may be declared which will render idle nearly 20,000 workers, including 2,000 members of the criminal tribes.

Much concern is expressed regarding the potentialities of the danger to public safety and the peace in such a situation and, it is stated that the authorities are contemplating measures to provide work for the criminal tribes at least, in the event of a general lock-out. It is suggested that works like road construction may be taken up as is done in times of famine.

PARTIAL WORKING

While the Vishnu and Old Mills remained closed to-day, the Jam Mill closed shortly after opening. The Narsingirji and Laxmi mills worked with poor attendance. The authorities of the mills which are working partially declare that they will give every chance to the workers to return, but if there is no improvement they will also close down their mills.

Peace continues to prevail in the mill area, but this is probably on account of the elaborate police arrangements.

Behind the strike are local 'leaders' assisted by friends from elsewhere, who arrived in Sholapur immediately after the 12½ per cent cut in wages was notified.

A handbill inscribed with the picture of the hammer and the sickle purporting to have been issued by the 'Young Workers League' has been freely distributed among the strikers.—A. P.

Strike Situation Improves

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 25.

There was a slight improvement in the mill strike situation today and those of the mills that worked to-day did so with fuller complements than on the previous days. The total number of operatives who worked to-day was little over 3,000. This, it must however be stated, consisted of a large number of recruits from the criminal tribes, and also of residents of mill chawls, as such the situation cannot be said to have definitely improved. It is generally believed that the strike will continue for 3 or 4 weeks more, and it is expected that the attendance may improve after the Shimaga holidays commencing on February 28 and lasting for three days.—A. P.

MANN & POLLITT BAILED OUT

Alleged Seditious Speeches

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Tom Mann and Harry Pollitt arrested in London yesterday were brought up at special court, Pontypridd, charged with making seditious speeches at Trealam on Feb. 8.

The Constable read passages from speeches which he took down in shorthand advocating revolution by force.

Mann admitted using some words quoted and denied others. The case was adjourned to Feb. 28.

Bail was granted of hundred sterling each on their own recognisances with sureties of the same amount.

"FRONTIER GANDHI" RELEASE

M.L.C. Sees Home Member

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, (By Mail).

The release of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and other Red Shirt leaders was urged by Mr. Pir Bakhsh, M.L.C., in an interview with the Hon. the Home Member, who promised to consider the request.—A.P.

SHARE IT WITH CONSUMERS

Mohatta Tells Millowners Not To Declare Heavy Dividends

KARACHI, February 25.

"The year 1933 could be said to have given a definite indication that the long drawn out depression in India has reached its peak", said Rao Bahadur Shivrattan Mohatta, in the course of his presidential address this morning at the annual meeting of the Indian Merchants' Association. He added that improvements were noticeable and that there had been brisker movement of stocks than before as revealed by the railway traffic figures

INDO-JAP. PACT.

Referring to the Indo-Japanese agreement, he said that the Indian textile industry had reasons to be dissatisfied with it. India required only 700 million yards of imported piecegoods and this could easily be produced by Indian mills, which already produced 3,200 million yards. Under these circumstances the agreement left hardly any scope for the expansion of the Indian industry.

SHARE IT WITH CONSUMER.

In this connection Rao Bahadur Mohatta said that with the expansion of the Indian industry the consumption of Indian cotton had also proportionately increased. He advised the millowners not to declare heavy dividends, but to share the profits with the consumers by lowering the prices and urged them to provide the labourers with amenities of recreation and humane working conditions.

TAKE TO AGRICULTURE.

Turning to the Reserve Bank, the speaker expressed apprehension that non-Indians might acquire a controlling voice over the Bank and appealed to Indians to buy as many shares as possible.

He urged the educated middle classes to take to agriculture with a view to relieving unemployment.

He also urged the N. W. Railway and the Karachi Port authorities to reduce freights and port charges so as to stop the growing diversion of trade from Karachi to the Kathiawar and Cutch Ports.

CONDEMNED BY ALL.

Rao Bahadur Mohatta, touching on the political situation, said that no one in India was satisfied with the White Paper. The Congress, which was up till now the only political body that could deliver the goods, had condemned it entirely and the Moderates were also much disgusted with it. It was impossible to expect the maximum with our communal and sectarian jealousies and dissensions. It was, therefore, essential that we should set the house in order. Meanwhile it was desirable that we should wait and watch the fate of the improvements suggested in the joint memorandum, as otherwise we would be further strengthening the hands of the diehards.—A.P.

FAMINE IN TWO MONTHS

Rajen Babu Appeals For More Generous Response

LAHORE, (By Mail).

The following appeal to the people of the Punjab has been sent by Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Bihar Central Relief Committee to the Secretary of the Earthquake Relief Committee, Lajpatrai Bhawan, Lahore:—

"The generous response that we are receiving to the wall for help from Bihar encourages me to place before the public once again, the very extensive nature of the relief work that has to be undertaken and continued for a prolonged period. As more and more information comes in, the more tremendous does the task appear to be. We have to help sufferers in rebuilding their houses, repairing and replacing damaged wells and reclaiming large tracts of land covered with sand. But more than anything else, I am apprehending a severe famine within the next two months, which may necessitate the distribution of food to the people, whose number may swell to lacs.

"I am grateful to the country for the splendid and generous response it has given to my appeal and feel that, I need only keep it informed of the needs of the situation to draw from it further and more generous response. I hope my appeal to the people of the Punjab will be heard."

The Earthquake Relief Committee of Lahore has, so far, collected Rs. 30,459-10-9, out of which it has sent to Bihar Central Relief Committee Rs. 30,385-13-0.—A.P.

SUBHAS BOSE AND BIHAR RELIEF

PATNA, Feb. 25.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has received a cable from Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, in which the latter asks: "Can Mahatmaji authorise me to make foreign collections"?

The Mayor of Calcutta, in the course of a letter to Babu Rajendra Prasad, says that a meeting of the Working Committee of the Mayor's Fund held on Feb. 22, approved and adopted the plan for shelter to the earthquake sufferers prepared by Mr. N. N. Bhattacharya, Civil Engineer. The committee decided that Mr. Bhattacharya should go to the affected towns and discuss with local committees the best method of building these shelters.—A. P.

PT. MALAVIYA FOR BIHAR

BENARES, Feb. 25.

According to Pandit Malaviya's Secretary Pandit Malaviya will be leaving for Patna to-morrow evening as at present arranged.

Pandit Malaviya intends to tour Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr and other earthquake stricken parts of Bihar.—A. P.

POLICE SWOOP ON TERRORISTS

CHITTAGONG, Feb. 25

It is reported that during the early hours of Saturday morning, a police force assisted by troops surrounded Fateabad village and effected 13 arrests and seized revolvers and daggers. Out of the arrested persons four are stated to be alleged absconders, while nine others are reported to be members of the revolutionary party.—A. P.

AMBASSADOR IN PARIS.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, February 26.

Sir George Russell Clerk has been appointed Ambassador in Paris in succession to Tyrrell.

Premier's 'No' To Hunger Marchers

Huge Hyde Park Rally Against Means Test

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The Hyde Park demonstration ended in an orderly fashion. The feature was the speech of Wal Hannington, leader, National Unemployment Workers' Movement, who declared that they were aiming a mass strike with the ultimate object of establishing a workers' Socialist republic.

RUGBY, Feb. 24.

The unemployed marchers who during the past weeks have been converging on London, have completed the final stages of their journey. Their progress through the country has been orderly.

FROM 8 PLATFORMS

Arrangements have been made for demonstration in Hyde Park of the marchers to-morrow and special police precautions have been taken in connection with the demonstrations at which speeches will be delivered from eight platforms which have been erected in the Park.

Resolutions protesting against the Unemployment Bill will be submitted by the speakers.

IN SUBURBS

After Hyde Park demonstrations the marchers will disperse, but meetings in London suburbs will be held later.

Churches and municipalities and philanthropic organisations have shown hospitality to the marchers on their journey through England.

Request by the organisers of the demonstrations for interview with the Prime Minister has been refused.

In the reply sent on his behalf, the Prime Minister says that the deputation can do no service to the unemployed.

COMMUNIST MOTIVE

Communist purposes of these marchers is common knowledge. Government is responsible for the Bill which, when passed will facilitate more satisfactory treatment of the whole question of unemployment and the bill is now receiving consideration by the House of Commons, composed of members whose knowledge and experience will enable it to discuss the best way to achieve the object ives of the Government.—B.O.W.

ELABORATE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Some 2,000 unemployed marchers from Scotland, Lancashire, Wales and other parts of the country and thousands of sympathisers or spectators, including many women, children and a number of students from Oxford and other universities, with "red" tendencies participated in the demonstration at Hyde Park, this afternoon against Government's Unemployment Bill.

Elaborate arrangements were made by the authorities to ensure order. Altogether some 12,000 police and 4,000 special constables were engaged in escorting the processions to the Park from the suburbs, and in controlling the proceedings at the Park, where about 4,000 police, including 200 mounted men, were on duty. Rain damped the enthusiasm of the demonstrators and hitherto no untoward incidents were reported.

BOY BURNED TO DEATH

MADRAS, Febry. 25.

Information has been received here from Cuddapah that nearly 1,000 persons have been rendered homeless by a disastrous fire that broke out in a village near Cuddapah town. A four-year-old boy was burnt to death in the fire, which destroyed about 300 thatched huts.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

SIMON DENIES.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, February 25.

Sir John Simon denied the reports that he may probably be moved to the Home Office in the reshuffle of the Government which might bhe expected shortly. Sir John Simon declared: "There is not the smallest foundation in this invention."

NEW BELGIAN KING.

(Special Cable.)

BRUSSELS, February 25.

Cheered by enormous crowds along the streets lined with the troops King Leopold, wearing the uniform of a Lieut.-General, Queen Astrid dressed in mourning drove in a procession from the palace to the Cathedral Sainte Gudule, where the traditional 'te deum' on the accession of a new King was celebrated in the presence of the members of the Government, Parliament Municipality, diplomats including the German Minister. In accordance with tradition the Belgian Government offered its resignation to the King, who requested the Ministers to continue in Office. A Royal decree was published remitting or mitigating the punishment of all offenders, except those previously convicted for criminal offences.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Mahomoud Bey, the Famous Egyptian Spiritualist, who has astonished the world by his wonderful powers and his remarkable predictions, now is in Bombay at 3rd Floor, Lansdowne House, behind Regal Theatre, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. His Fee is Rs. 5 for 3 Questions to be spiritually solved in your presence. (2025).

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—A well placed Hindoo man (Businessman or Govt. Servant) for a grown up Caste Hindoo educated girl, Bombay Hindoo resident need apply. No caste restrictions. Box No. 2045, "Bombay Chronicle."

Well settled high class Hindoo Medical Practitioner desires to communicate with high class Hindoo female Medical Graduate with a view to matrimony. Caste no bar. Apply Box No. 2043, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Two Parsi Lady Teachers for up-country Girl's School, Head Mistress B.A., B.T., Assistant Matriculate. Pay Rs. 125 and Rs. 75 respectively. Free furnished quarters. Apply Box No. 2052 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Experienced Lino-operators for the "Bombay Chronicle." Apply with certificates to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted District Supervisor, on Rs. 150 per month. Apply to Manager, The Genuine Insurance Co. Ltd. (Provident), 97, Clive Street, Calcutta. (2028).

Wanted for the Upper India Movietone, Meerut, Actors, Actresses, and Technical and Commercial Staff. Apply with unretouched photos and Rs. 1|4 registration fee. (2055)

Applications are invited from candidates ready to travel and canvass for a leading firm dealing in advertisement novelties, such as Calendars, Playing Cards, every description of printing and block-engraving, in the following Provinces namely Bengal, Bihar, U. P., C. P., Central India, Punjab, Sind, Bombay, Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras, Ceylon and Burma. Only persons respective of the provinces and having experience in these lines and who can furnish security need apply with testimonials to Box No. 2054. "Bombay Chronicle."

Dacca University:—Applications are invited for a Professorship of law on a fixed salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Nine copies of applications with testimonials giving names and addresses of three references must reach the Registrar not later than 31st May, 1934. For full particulars apply to the Registrar. (8018)

16. APARTMENTS TO LET.

To Let—Decent airy Rooms with electric lights for Hindus only. Rent Rs. 23, at 238, Thakordwar Road. (2056)

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Airy well lighted with independent supply of water, electric lights and W.C.'s etc double and single rooms, rent from Rs. 8 for respectable families only in Cassum Mitha's new buildings, Lower Parel, near B. B. Rly. Station. Apply on premises or Phone 20656 after 2 p.m. (2037).

44. MEDICAL.

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, guaranteed cure for Ophthalmia (Conjunctivitis) and eye troubles in infants and old. A boon for students, travellers, cinema goers. Recommended by All India Blind Relief Association. At Kemp & Co., Akbarally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry & Co., Thomson & Taylor, etc. 7796A

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted untrained Inters and B.A.'s: **Postal Tuition for London Teacher's Diploma. Prospectus** (Enclose stamp) from: Principal, Powlomi College, 18A, Harris Road, Madras. (2027).

Wanted Students desirous learning wire-less. Prospectus on one anna stamps. Apply Radio Electric. Post Box No. 3587, Bombay. (2053)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Even Small Fortnightly Loans Allowed. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2004)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents to sell all kinds of Leather in different districts, for particulars, apply: The Ahmedabad Tanning & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Gomtipur, Ahmedabad. (2040).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O Box No. 322, Bombay.

100. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted good second hand modern Cigarette making Machines in working condition. Correspond giving full particulars and price demanded with Box No. 2039, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 10-45 a.m. (S. T.).

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 24th February, 1934.
8020

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for General information that the firm hitherto known as H. R. Sugar Factory Bareilly, has, with effect from 22nd January, 1934, been converted into a Private Limited concern under the name and style of the H. R. Sugar Factory, Ltd., all the assets and liabilities of the former having been taken over by the new concern.

(Sd.) RAM SWARUP.
Managing Director.
8019

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificates for 50 Shares Nos. 39011|20, 127976|85, 75349|58 and 326259|78 of Bundi Portland Cement Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Luxmidas Mathuradas have been lost or mislaid.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the Undersigned.

LUXMIDAS MATHURADAS,
Rawal Building, Bombay No. 4.
2051

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of C. P. and C. I. first grade steam coal, pitsmouth delivery, to the Ahmedabad Municipality during the year 1934-1935 ending 31st March, 1935, so as to reach the undersigned on or before Saturday the 17th March, 1934, at 4 p.m. The tenders, should be accompanied with Rs. 400 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

The Copy of the specification, and tender form can be had from the Store Keeper on application, or payment of Re. 1/-. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

(SD.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office, Dt. 19-2-34.
8017.

NOTICE

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Re. Policy No. 197.)

MR. JAMNADAS MADHAVJI MEHTA, the assured under Policy No. 197 which has matured for payment, having notified that the above Policy has either been LOST or MISPLACED, Notice is hereby given that a duplicate Policy will be issued by the Company and the amount will be paid thereunder to the assured should there be no objection recorded in our Office to our doing so within a month of the issue of this Notice.

JYOTENDRA L. MEHTA,
Manager.
Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd.,
Bombay,
8018.

Public Notices

ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING.

Our establishment will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 26th and TUESDAY, the 27th instant on account of Annual Stock-taking. Our Zander Orthopaedic & Medico-Electric Department will however remain open as usual.

N. POWELL & COMPANY, LTD.,
Bombay 4.
8013

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & Co

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,400 BALES COTTON (BERAR, KHANDESH, MOGHLAI KHANDWA).

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 27th February, 1934, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree near the Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following cotton slightly damaged by fire and water that salved from the late fire that occurred in the Jetha of Messrs Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd.

1,400 Bales Berar, Khandesh, Moghlai, Khandwa cotton (Messrs Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd., selection).

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Sale by the undersigned of valuable immovable property at (Bhuj Moholla) Jackeria Masjid Srreet, on TUESDAY, the 6th March 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from the Court Receiver as the Receiver appointed in High Court, Suit No. 3770 of 1924 (Mahomed Siddick Haji Gulamhussein v/s Jusab Haji Abdulla, and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Orders dated 27th September 1932, 11th May 1933 and 6th October 1933 made in the said suit.

All that piece of Fazandari and admeasuring about 196-7/9 sq. yds. together with the building thereon situate on the West side of Don Tad Second Row otherwise known as Bhuj Moholla, Jackeria Masjid Street, bearing Collector's New No. 1609. New Survey No. part of 1323 and Cadastral Survey No. 1126 of Mandvi Division and Municipal B Ward No. 502 and Street No. 142-144.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Rustomji and Ginwalla. Attorneys for the Court Receiver, Old French Bank Building, 108, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Mayebashi Maru	7005	18 Feb.	27 Feb.
Hakodate Maru	5302	23 Feb.	3 Mar.
*Ginyo Maru	6613	23 Feb.	10 Mar.
Heinan Maru	4364	8 Mar	20 Mar

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Fushimi Maru	11000	6 Mar.,
Hakozaki Maru	10500	19 Mar
Terukuni Maru	12000	31 Mar.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Katori Maru	10000	1 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	15 March

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14500	21 Mar.
Chichibu Maru	17500	4 April

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawwa Maru	11600	24 Mar.
Hiye Maru	11600	7 April

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

THE CARLTON
6-30 & 10 P.M.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
Between
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Income Tax & Super Tax
Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
Telephone No. 22997.
B. L. THOSAR,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

Save Your Income-Tax
BY CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
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M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

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ARE BEST
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

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KAMASHASTRA
A Guide to Health, Wealth—Prosperity
Write To-day—for your Copy
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar).

A YANKEE "LIARS' CLUB"

Rubber Medal Awarded To Champion Liar

There is a Liars' Club in Burlington, Wisconsin, U.S., where Ananias would like an uninspired amateur, writes the "Sunday Express."

The club's rubber medal for 1934 has been awarded to Mr. B. Ceresa, of Langeloth, Pasadena, for stretching the truth with the following yarn:—

"My grandfather clock is so old that the shadow cast by the pendulum as it swung backwards and forwards has worn a hole through the back of the clock."

Mr. Ceresa won the lying championship from 2,500 contestants.

FROZEN FROGS YARN

The runner-up was no less ingenious.

His story was that:—

"A fog which blanketed his home one day while he was tiling the roof was so thick that he laid tiles on the fog ten feet beyond the edge of the roof without knowing it.

Another unblushing stranger to the truth reported that he remembered the winter of 1863 when, he said, San Francisco Bay froze over so fast that all the frogs were caught in the ice with their legs up.

He bought a lawn mower, mowed of the frogs' legs in two hours, shipped seventy-five shiploads to France, and made a net profit of £3,000,000 0s. 4d.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.
February 24.
Tergestea, Alberty, Trieste.
Kota Penang, De Boer, Genoa.
Tairea, Greese, Durban.
Vasna, Rowe, Busreh.
Ellora, Betaugh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.
February 24.
Storviken, Leed, Rangoon.
City of Birmingham, Letton, Calcutta.
Kota Penang, De Boer, Java.
Jalaputra, McWilliam, Bassein.
February 25.
Risuldar, McLure, Calcutta.
Kohinoor, Dyett, Rangoon.
Goalpura, Hemmings, Karachi.
Tergestea, Alberts, Kobe.
February 26.
Resolute, Lachmann, Madras.
Conte Verde, Camelli, Kobe.

LNNDING.
February 24.
Steamer Conte Verde for Kobe.
Steamer Bahadur for Rangoon.

DEPARTURE OF AMERICAN TOURISTS.

S S Resolute,:—The Messrs. Volkart Bros' steamer Resolute, 9,883 tons, Commander Lachmann, will sail to-day at about (10 am) for Madras with 233 American Tourists.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Tairea:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Tairea, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and 371 passengers.

S S Ellora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Ellora, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tergestea:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Tergestea, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste, with a general cargo and hence she sailed yesterday for Kobe, with same bottom cargo.

S S Kota Penang:—The T M Coy's steamer Kota Penang, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers and hence she sailed on same day for Genoa with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalaputra:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaputra, sailed on Saturday for Bassein, with ballast.

S S Storviken:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Storviken, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S City of Birmingham:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Birmingham, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Risaldar:—The T M Coy's steamer Risaldar, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Kohinoor:—The T M Coy's steamer Kohinoor, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Goalpara:—The B I S N Coy's Steamer Goalpura sailed yesterday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Conte Verde:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Conte Verde is expected to arrive here to-day from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail on same day for Kobe, etc., with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

IMPORTS.

S S Moyebashi Maru, agents N Y Kaisha, Ltd., from Nagoya:—200 cases sulphur; 550 cases boxes in shoot; 1020 cases cotton shirting; 173 cases clocks; 220 cases glassware; 270 cases porcelainware.

From Osaka:—53 drums dyestuff; 100 cases ghee; 50 cases batteries; 141 c|s brassware; 150 c|s metal sand; 514 cases wire; 100 cases starch; 14 cases rayon piecegoods; 166 cases enamelware; 32 c|s cycle parts; 185 c|s cotton shirting; 190 cases porcelainware; 400 cases pipes; 1400 cases nails; 10 cases gramophones; 265 cases cotton yarn; 180 cases silk yarn; 148 cases cotton piecegoods; 1700 cases glassware; 100 drums coal pitch; 234 cases paint.

From Kobe:—60 cases stove powder; 328 cases straw boards; 72 cases cotton remnants; 80 cases soap; 60 cases rubberware; 80 cases celluloide goods; 22 cases umbrella goods; 125 cases cotton piecegoods; 35 cases rayon piecegoods; 117 c|s camphor; 50 c|s mattings; 600 cases silk piecegoods; 25 cases raw silk; 1,000 bags soda ash; 40 drums dyestuff; 161 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting; 135 cases cotton and rayon mixed piecegoods; 54 cases tea; 92 cases nail; 40 cases canvas shoes.

From Tokyo:—112 cases clocks; 35 cases toys; 350 cases soap.

From Yokohama: 470 cases silk piecegoods.

From Moji:—1,000 bags and 250 casks cement; 2,555 bags chemical; 1,402 cases window glass; 436 bales strawboards.

From Fusaw:—122 cases enamelware.

From Shanghai:—120 cases silk piecegoods; 250 cases silk yarn; 191 bales cotton yarn; 450 packages tea; 200 bags beans.

From Hongkong:—30 cases preserves; 28 cases paper; 115 bundle matting; 25 bags sugar candy; 100 cases beans; 50 cases fans.

From Canton:—20 cases paper; 50 bags sugar candy; 25 rolls matting; 500 bundle cassia.

From Singapore:—50 cases pineapples.

From Colombo:—48 h|c tea; 84 bales mattress fibre; 10 cases cotton shirting; 236 bags copra; 33 bundles rubber; 93 bundles gunnies.

EXPORTS.

S S Mantua for London:—40 bags apricot kernels, M Bhuta & Co; 20 bags henna leaves, A P Gupta; 1,000 bags lantils and 444 bags dill seed, T S Thadani & Son. 3 bales woollen rags and 102 bales cotton rags, Oriental Cotton Waste Co; 3 bales woollen carpets, Cox & Kings Ltd; 23 bales animal skins, M R Shaffi & Co; 30 bales animal skins, M Esmail; 6 bales animal skins, Kootbudin & Co; 9 bales animal skins, H M Soosai; 4 bales animal skins, S A Noor; 6 bales animal skins, A Gulam Husain & Co.

For Marseilles:—70 bags turmirie M Bhuta & Co.

For Port Said:—75 bales cotton yarn, 40 bags black pepper, 14 bags henna powder, R Shantilal & Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—69 bales wool raw, D Sassoon & Co; 48 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 30 cases cotton yarn waste, S Trikamlal & Co; 75 bales wool raw, V Oomersey & Co; 136 bales wool raw, R Virchand & Co; 175 bags groundnuts, S M Raggor & Co; 480 bags groundnuts kernels, K Madhavji & Co.

For Manchester:—50 bales cotton thread waste, G M Vyas & Co.

For Barcelona:—30 bales cotton waste, 10 bales cotton waste stripping, S Trikamlal & Co.

For Marseilles:—250 bags turmirie, 125 bags muster seed, 680 bags groundnuts, S M Rajor & Co.

For Montreal:—7 bales woollen rugs and 15 bales woollen carpets, Cox & Kings Ltd.

S S Franenfels for Antwerp:—209 bundles tin clipping, G Gabriel; 2,410 bags groundnut oil cakes, 695 bags linseed oil cakes, H Rawji & Co.

For Rotterdam:—2,000 bags groundnut oil cakes, 690 bags linseed, H Rawji & Co; 342 bags linseed, H K H Shariff; 272 bags tuver, A Virji & Co; 1,110 bags linseed oil cakes; H K Oomerbhoy; 194 bags muster seed, Amin & Sons; 220 kardi seed, M Bhuta & Co.

For New York:—27 bales cotton waste, P D Vora & Co.

S S Coh De Lana for Fiume:—4,002 bags gingelly seed, K Devchand & Co.

For Varna:—50 bags cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co; 600 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Trieste:—112 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 112 bags turmeric, K Harjivan & Co.

S S Gorjistan for Port Said:—4,200 bags castor seed, Strauss & Co.

S S Hokdote Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co; 100 bales cotton raw, S Karamistu & Co; 100 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw, Kotok & Co; 200 bales cotton raw, G Dossa & Co.

S S Kefuku Maru for Shanghai:—50 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co; 300 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co; 200 bales cotton raw, G Dossa & Co.

RANGOON, Feb. 24.

The Burma Legislative Council passed to-day the Burma Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1934, permitting the employment of women in places where foreign liquor is sold or served under certain conditions, subject to the approval of the Excise Commissioner.

The Council adjourned till Feb. 28, when demands for grants will be considered.—A. P.

Baroda, Feb. 24.—Dr. K. G. Naik, Industrial Chemist of Baroda State, is proceeding to England for further studies in Industrial chemistry on behalf of the State.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Fagan Shud 12, 1990
Muslim—Jilkad 11, 1352
Parsi—Shehrevar 22, 1303
Sunrise—7h 1m.
Sunset—6h. 43m.
Hightide—10-12; 23-12
Lowtide—5-00; 16-11

T. V. Madhavji Lecture—IV, by Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, South Wing of University Buildings, 5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb 27.

T. V. Madhavji Lecture—V., by Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri South Wing of University Buildings, 5-15 p.m.
Standing Committee Meeting, 1-21 p.m. (B .T.)

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

ROXY—"Three Men in a Boat". Daily at 6-30 nad 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Dancing Lady". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"S. O. S. Iceberg". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Arizona to Broadway". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Dishonoured". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Samarang". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
WEST END—"Veer Babruvahan". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Sakhi Lootera". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Kurukshetra". Daily at 5, 7-50 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Adorable". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Veena Velli". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Sulochana" or "Temple Bells". Time as usual.
IMPERIAL—"Vasavadata". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

BOMBAY AND ACCOUNTANCY

A public lecture will be delivered by Sir Hugh Cocke, on the subject of "Twenty-five Years of Accountancy in Bombay" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, off Hornby Road, Bombay. A discussion on the subject matter of the lecture may follow.

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4 p.m. Matinee on Thursday

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EXTRAVAGANZA
OF MAGNIFICENT
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"DANCING LADY"
A GREAT LOVE STORY
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JOAN CRAWFORD
CLARK GABLE
WITH LONDON'S DANCE IDOL
FRED ASTAIRE
Glamorous Eye-Filling Entertainment With Gorgeous Girls Sizzling Songs And A Really Soul-Stirring Story

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Bombay's Leading Talkie House
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
4 p.m. Matinee on Thursday

A PICTURE OF THE TYPE THAT COMES BUT RARELY TO THE TALKING SCREEN
The Universal Special
"S. O. S. ICEBERG"
Starring
ROD LA ROCQUE
LENI RIEFENSTAHL
(of "White Hell of Pitz Palu")
TENSE & GRIPPING
ROARING
OUT OF THE ARCTIC
Book Now & Avoid The Rush

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time Signal
Selection of European Music
12-30 p.m. Selection of Indian music.
1 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening rates.
European Programme.
6 p.m. Time Signal.
A relay of music from Pathe Cinema.
6-30 p.m. Educational Hour.
"Have you served on a jury."
Talk by "Junior Wig".
7 p.m. Indian Programme
Instrumental Music.
Mahomed Khan—Surbahar Solo.
7-30 p.m. Time Signal
Commercial News. Available Market Rates.
European Programme.
8-15 p.m. Empire Relay.
Indian Programme.
9 p.m. News in Hindi.
New York opening and other available rates.
European Programme.
9-10 p.m. Weather report and News Bulletin.
9-20 p.m. Here and There by Globe-trotter.
9-30 p.m. "Postman's Knock".
A Radio Musical Comedy. By Claude Hulbert.
Music by Harry S. Pepper. (B.B.C. Recorded Programme).
The Cast: Claude Hulbert, Reginald Purdell, Anona Winn, Percy Parsons, Cyril Smith, Jane Carr, Philip Wade, C. Denier Warren.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 .pm. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 Wireless Military Band.
8-45 p.m. Midland Studio Orchestra
9-30 p.m. Sonata recital.
10 p.m. The British Empire: British Rule in Africa—The Machinery of Government, a talk.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. B. B. C. Dance Orchestra

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A clinical meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Hall Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday (27th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when discussion will be held on Mr. S. N. Kanga's paper on "The Personal God, Ahura Mazda lives and works in Nature and transcends it."

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The annual athletic sports for the Bene-Israel public organised by the Israelite Brotherhood, will be held on Thursday, (1st March) at the Grant Medical College Gymkhana Ground at Kennedy Sea Face at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.)

MR. VAKIL'S LECTURE.

A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Manecklal H. Vakil, in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, (French Bridge, Chowpatty) to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. on "Synthesis of the Five Yogas." (Hatha, Bhakti, Gyan, Karma and Raja Yogas).

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a public lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday), at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), when Ervad R. D. Dastur will speak on "Taena; or A true Zoroastrian Character."

HINDI CLASSES FOR LADIES.

A fresh term of Hindi classes conducted by the Ladies' Social Club of Khar, will commence from Thursday (1st March).
Ladies desirous of joining the classes will meet Mrs. P. Kamalabai at her residence Tessy Cottage, Marrott's Buildings, near Station Khar, to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m.

D. SASSOON REFORMATORY

The David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga will hold its annual prize distribution at 4-30 p.m. on Thursday (1st March) when H. E. Lord Brabourne will preside and distribute the prizes.
The opening ceremony of the Barsi Electric Power House at Barsi, will be performed by Mr. I. H. Taunton, Collector of Sholapur on Friday (2nd March) at 6 p.m. at the Corporation's Power House, Barsi.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Society's Girls' High School will be celebrated at the Royal Opera House to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. when His Highness Sir Sayajirao Maharaja Gaikwad of Baroda will preside, and Her Highness Maharani Chimnabai Gaikwad will distribute the prizes.
A procession of School girls will pass along the Girgaon Road from the school premises to the Royal Opera House with the accompaniment of the school girls' band.

GOVERNMENT FELLOWSHIP LECTURES.

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Professor Poure Davoud will deliver, at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, 172 Hornby Road, Fort, six lectures as under:—
(1) Friday (2nd March): "The Location of Airyana Vaeja".
(2) Wednesday (7th March): "The Turanian an Aryan Tribe."
(3) Friday (9th March): "The Magians and the Age of Zarathushtra."
(4) Wednesday (14th March): "Ragha (Rae) the famous City'."
(5) Friday, (16th March): "Is Gotama Buddha, mentioned in the Avesta?"
(6) Tuesday (20th March): "A Brief Review of Persian History."
The lectures will commence at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) and they are open to the public.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE ANNUAL SPORTS

E. D'Souza Annexes C. C. Challenge Cup

The Annual Athletic Sports of the Davar's College of Commerce were held on Saturday, on the Oval, before a fairl large gathering. The day's Card provided 16 Events which were keenly contested and close finishes were witnessed.

Mr. E. D'Souza, secured the highest number of points in Championship Events annexing Cumbatta -Championship Challenge Cup for the year.

Mr. R. P. Shroff secured the second highest number of points securing late Mr. Dinshaw D. Nasikwalla Second Championship Challenge Cup. Both the Champions were congratulated on the Maidan amidst loud cheers.

In 440 Yards Championship Event, Mr. E. D'Souza broke the tape first winning Cir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Challenge Cup while he again beat his opponents easily in 'One Mile Race' securing Mrs. Sodawaterwalla Challenge Cup also. In the 100 Yards Race Mr. R. P. Shroff and Mr. E. D'Souza were close rivals for first piace, the former however annexed yet another Cup namely late Dinshaw Panthakee Challenge Cup reserved for the Event.

These Challenge Cups and numerous other prizes including cups and medals were displayed on the Table and they will be distributed in the College Social Gathering to be held on the 26th March in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

Indian Tariff Amendment Act.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published on Friday states:
"In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1934 (I of 1934), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the 20th February 1934 as the date on which the said Act shall come into force."

Lal Bagh Workers And General Strike

A mass meeting of workers was held at Lalbaug on Saturday evening under the auspices of the Young Workers' League.
Mr. Junnare presided and the speakers included Messrs. Mirajkar, Ranadive, Deshpande and Purandare. The resolution of the All-India Textile Workers' Conference calling for an immediate general strike was explained and the workers were asked to prepare themselves for all contingencies.

BOMBAY'S TEMPERATURE FLUCTUATES

It is Now Almost Normal Again

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25-2-1934.
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .074 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.0 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.8 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 huors 83.0 degrees 0.6 (below normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 68.9 degrees 0.6 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 am.. 89 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. .E.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 137 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 5
Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 4,500 miles away with epicentre apparently near Sakhalin Island to the north of Japan, was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 12h. 5m. (I.S.T.) on Saturday, the 24th February 1934.

H. O. H. FETE

The programme for to-day (Monday) in Switzerland is as under:—
7-30 to 8-30 p.m. Garba.
10 .pm. to 12 midnight. The famous dancer Sitabai's first public performance.

THAKKAR VASSONJI MADHAVJI LECTURES.

Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, will deliver the Thakkar Vassonji Madhavji Lectures on "The Present State of Gujarati Literature" on the following days in the Lecture Room, 1st Floor, South Wing of the University Buildings at the hours denoted against each of them:—
To-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. and Tuesday (27th instant) at 5-15 p.m.

PRINCIPAL JOSHI'S LECTURE

The sixth of the series of lectures will be delivered by Principal V. K. Joshi on "Comparative utility of Credit and Producers' Co-operation from Indian standpoint" at the Gokhale Education Society's Ramchandra Bhat's High School, Parel on Tuesday (27th instant) at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

BOMBAY RENTS MUST BE REDUCED

Appeal To Public To Join Tenants' League

The President of the Bombay Tenants' League has issued the followir statement:—
The Bombay Tenants' League had announced two processions on Saturday morning to demonstrate in front of the Bombay Legislative Council Hall. This decision was taken on the information that Mr. Bakhale's Tenant.' Bill was coming before the Council for discussion on Saturday. Since the Bill was taken up for discussion on Friday the League subsequently decided not to lead the processions to the Council Hall on Saturday morning.
The League will continue carrying on vigorous propoganda as before for reduction of rents. To carry on powerful agitation it is necesasy to have a permanent organization of the tenants. We therefore appeal to the tenants of Bombay to join the League in large numbers and participate in its activities.

MUSIC CONCERTS

In Aid Of "Bombay Chronicle" 'Quake Fund

Under the auspices of the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya two concerts of classical Indian music will be given at the Blavatsky Hall, Chowpatty, at 9 p.m. on Saturday, 3rd March, and at 4-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 4th March. The first concert will be given by Miss Manorama, alias Padmawatibai of Benares and Professor Shanker Rao Kapleshwari. The second concert will be given by Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan. It has been decided to give half the income of both these concerts to the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund started by the "Bombay Chronicle."
The prices of tickets are Rs. 5|12, Rs. 4|8, Rs. 3|6, Rs. 2|4 and Rs. 1|2.
Tickets can be reserved from to-day at the "Bombay Chronicle" office and the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, Princess Street. Kalbadevi, opposite the fountain. Our readers, it is hoped, will purchase the tickets and thus help the unfortunate victims of the Bihar earthquake.

"BANKIMCHANDRA"

Staged Successfully

Before fully packed audience The Gujrat Amateurs, Andheri performed their popular drama 'BANKIMCHANDRA' at Baliwala Theatre yesterday night in aid of the ROYAL ENGLISH SCHOOL PYDHONIE. Mr. Bhagwandas Manmohandas Ramji, J.P., presided over the function. The performance was thoroughly successful and was very well received and highly appreciated. The temple entry question is very nicely treated and the Divine Rights of Brahmins are successfully opposed. It is very highly spoken of especially by women. It has been certainly pleasing to every one who has seen it.

ART AND THE CHILD

"Spring Festival" By Pupils Of Own School

(From A Correspondent.)

The place of art in the educating of the child, though conceded in theory has received but grudging recognition in practice from most school authorities. To many of us of an older generation all that art meant in the school was a dreary or riotous weekly hour to bait a much harassed individual known as the drawing master. That music, rhythm and colour are natural and effective mediums for the expression of the growing personality of the child has in recent times remarked attention by all that has been done in the way of creating beauty by the Fellowship, New Era Bhagini Samaj and other schools in Bombay.
An encouraging addition to schools run on New Education lines is the Pupils' Own School at Vile Parle. Mr. Vakil, who is at the head of the school, was for a long time the Principal of Shantiniketan and has been running his school on lines chalked out by Poet Rabindranath Tagore. The public of Bombay will soon have a chance of appreciating the work of the school when the pupils of the school enact 'Spring Festival' by Tagore at the Opera House on March 10th. This performance, which is being produced with the help of two artists from Shantiniketan, will afford an illustration of the adaptiveness of the child to forms of beauty irrespective of strangeness of language or form, for where the dialogue is in Gujerati the songs will be in Bengali.

TRAMWAY MEN'S UNION

Office-Bearers Elected

The sixth yearly annual general meeting of the Bombay Tramway Men's Union was held on Wednesday, on the balcony of Indira Building, Parel, Mr. Lalji Pendse, the Vice-President of the Union, conducted the proceedings in the absence of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.
The following office-bearers were re-elected:—
President: Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.
Vice-Presidents: Mr. Atmaram Moreshwar and Mr. Lalji Pendse.
General Secretary: Mr. V. H. Joshi.
Secretary: Mr. B. R. Shinde.
Treasurer: Mr. P. M. Khadilkar.
Members of the Managing Committee: Messrs. S. L. Muranjan, Gangaram Kanoba, S. V. Kothavle, Shivram Tolba, Keshav Budhaji, Mahadeo Narayan, Wasudeo Parshuram, Hari Mahadeo, Bhiwa Sagoon, Krishna Tolba and Sadashiv Parshuram.
In addition the following persons were also re-elected as Honorary members.
(1) Mr. S. H. Jhabvala,
(2) Mr. S. A. Dange,
(3) Mrs. Ushabai Dange,
(4) Mr. S. C. Mhapankar.
Messrs. P. G. Bhagwat and Co. were re-elected the Honorary Auditors of the Union.
From amongst the guests Mr. S. H. Jhabvala made a speech stressing the point that the men on the line should join the Union and Mr. R. S. Nimbkar made a reference to the impending general strike of the textile workers in India.

MOTOR ACCIDENT AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Car Goes Over Platform And Falls On Railway Lines

A serious motor accident took place at the Bombay Central just after the Gujarat Mail had left the Station, on Sunday night.
Mrs. Cowasji H. Petit, who was driving her car put it on the reverse-gear. The car started in the reverse direction, went over the last platform and fell over the Railway lines.
Mrs. Petit had with her two children, a boy and a girl, and a servant.
They were all thrown out of the car. Mrs. Petit received injury in the head, but the other occupants of the car, fortunately, escaped unhurt.
Mrs. Petit was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was treated and allowed to go.
The car was very badly damaged.

MR. KEENAN SETS GOOD EXAMPLE

Jamshedpur Collects About Rs. 25,000

(From A Correspondent.)
JAMSHEDPUR, Feb. 23.
In view of the further miseries of the Earthquake sufferers reported, Mr. J. L. Keenan, President of the Earthquake Relief Committee, Jamshedpur, in addition to his first personal donation of Rs. 500/ has contributed a second donation of Rs. 1,000/, and issued another appeal to all citizens of Jamshedpur to contribute their mite for the Fund. So far about Rs. 25,000/ have been promised, through lists circulated amongst the employees and citizens and three wagonloads of clothes and rice were collected and despatched to different centres.
So far about Rs. 13,000/ have been remitted in all.

PATNA RUMOUR DISCREDITED

PATNA, Feb. 25.
Enquiries made in official circles show that there is no foundation for the report that the Patna High Court is being shifted to the Council chamber on account of the damage suffered by the High Court building during the earthquake.
The High Court buildings have not been pronounced unsafe so far, and the Judges are holding their courts on the ground floor. The question of shifting the High Court to another building can only arise when any danger is apprehended to the building.—A. P.

3 ARTS CIRCLE.

The 3 Arts Circle met at the Japanese Village on Saturday, a distinguished company assembled before the time including ruling chiefs. A special programme of dances was rendered by the Cherry Dances including the Firefly, the Cherry Blossom, The Feast and The Fan Dances.
The Manager announced that they were having this special programme in honour of Atiya Begum and her friends. At the end of the show Atiya Begum paid a tribute to the performers and the charming land of Japan and presented them with Chrysanthemum bouquets.

Common Bonds That Bind Hindus And Muslims

Mrs. Naidu's Call To Jinnah To Put His Weight On Side Of Unity

At the Annual Social Gathering and "At Home" of the Muslim Students' Union, Bombay, that came off on Sunday evening, at the Anjuman-i-Islam School Hall, Bori Bunder, some of the prominent citizens of Bombay, including among others, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Javle, the Mayor of Bombay, Sardar Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, Atiya Begum, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Countess Dr. Vera Crassi, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. A.M. Kajiji, Mr. M.C. Chagla, Mr. Husseinally Rahimtula, Shaikh Abdul Majid and Mr. Syed Miran Shah, were present. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the President of the Union, was the host. Speeches were delivered by the President, by Mr. Jinnah and by Mrs. Naidu, stressing the valuable services done by the Union towards better understanding between the two major communities of India. A large number of Muslim ladies were also present.
The Honorary Secretary of the Union read out the Annual Report of the Union's activities and mentioned that 20 meetings, two elocution competitions, an excursion, and a sports function were organised during the year.

DON'T MISS OPPORTUNITIES.

The President then thanked the guests of the evening for their hearty response to the invitation of the Union and hoped that the Union would continue the good work on behalf of inter-communal concord. Regarding the students he advised them to make the best use of opportunities in their youth and, above all, practise self-reliance and self-help without which progress was impossible.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah made a short speech, and congratulated the Union on its good work and wholesome activities. He specially welcomed the presence of a large number of Muslim ladies in the gathering. Paying a graceful tribute to the work done by Mrs. Naidu for Hindu-Muslim Unity, he appreciated her kindly interest in the Muslim Students' Union and its work.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in a striking speech in her own inimitable style, pleaded passionately for Hindu-Muslim Unity.

HER PRIDE.

On behalf of the ladies of the gathering she thanked the host of the evening and felt happy to bear testimony to the good work done by the Muslim Students Union. She was definitely of opinion, and she felt proud to admit it, that the Muslim Students' Union had all along been responsible for the inter-communal concord in the City itself, and she always found the Union in the forefront working for Hindu-Muslim Unity and peace in the City. She also paid a warm tribute to the Union for organising inter-communal dinners every year.

"AMBASSADOR OF PEACE."

She also paid a graceful tribute to the zeal of Mr. Jinnah and hailed him as "the Ambassador of Peace,"—peace between the Hindu and the Muslim, and earnestly hoped he would make his weight felt on the side of Hindu-Muslim concord.

COMMON TIES.

"We have come together and possess common interests. We share the same feelings, the same anguish and agonies, and we fight for a common freedom," declared Mrs. Naidu. She concluded by a striking appeal to Muslim youths to come forward and achieve Hindu-Muslim amity.
The President thanked the guests one again, and the function came to a close at about 7-30 p.m.

N. F. T. U. OF INDIA'S APPLICATION ACCEPTED

International Office For Pacific Countries

On January 31st and 1st February the Executive of the I. F. T. U. held an ordinary meeting at Paris under the chairmanship of L. Jouhaux and C. Mertens.
The Executive unanimously approved the application for affiliation of the Indian National Trade Union Centre (a large organisation of 136,714 members having been formed after a long period of internal division and uncertainty), and expressed its satisfaction at this extension of the I. F. T. U.'s sphere of influence. In the same connection the Executive had before it a proposal for an attempt to create an international office for the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean. The Secretariat will get into touch with the countries in question and make inquiries as to the likelihood of their co-operation. Further discussion of the matter was postponed until the requisite information has been obtained.—I.F.T.U.

BELGAUM CONCERT FOR 'QUAKE RELIEF

On the 27th of last month the members of the ladies' Union, Belgaum staged a concert at the Vanita Vidyalaya, Belgaum, open only to ladies, and the proceeds amounting to about Rs. 100 were given for the laudable object of the Earthquake Relief Fund. The response of the public was so spontaneous and pressing, that two "repeat" concerts were held on the 10th inst., and a few gentlemen were invited for the second performance. As in the previous instance, the collection of about Rs. 300 was sent for the Bihar Relief Fund.

Trivandrum.—The bringing into Travancore of any copy of the book entitled "India Marches Past" by R. J. Minney, published by Jarrolds Ltd., London, or any translation, reprint or other document containing substantial reproductions of the matter contained in the said book has been prohibited by the Travancore Government in exercise of the powers conferred by the Sea Customs Regulation.—A. P.

MULTANIS GIVE Rs. 5,000 TO NARIMAN

BOMBAY, Feb. 25.
On the invitation of the Multani Shikarpuri Panchayat, Mr. K. F. Nariman, went to Barbhai Mohulla, Malharbhai Hall, on Saturday, on the 24th instant at 8 p.m., where Mr. Nariman was handed over a cheque for Rs. 5,000 with a desire that the same should be sent to Rajendra Babu.
Out of the said sum, a sum of Rs. 1000 has been earmarked for cattle relief. The Panchayat collected Rs. 10,000 of which Rs. 5,000 have been sent to Swami Ramdas Khatwala who has opened a relief centre at Dharbhunga.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1934

THEY ARE ALL ALIKE

Lord Lloyd has been consistently a reactionary on the Indian question and one is not surprised at his latest statement that any scheme of self-government at the Centre at present is "an evil and a wrong." It is true that genuine self-government at the Centre means an end to British exploitation of India, and it is quite natural for an Imperialist like Lord Lloyd to regard self-government in India as an evil. But he goes further and, still affecting the role of a benefactor of India, remarks that Indian self-government is "an abdication of the great trust of the people of India." "Abdication of dominance" would be a more truthful expression; but if Lord Lloyd really regards British rule as a trust and would continue it only so long as the people allow it, it should be easy enough for him to decide the question by a referendum in India. Not even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has asked for anything more. But Lord Lloyd dare not accept the Indian people's verdict. His talk of Indian people's great trust is mere balderdash.

No Difference

Lord Lloyd pretends to fear that if the reforms were passed in the proposed form, "the great bulk of services will abandon their posts and leave." Indians would not regret such a contingency but John Bull is too good a businessman to give up a job in India. Where else in the world can he get a better one? Moreover Sir Samuel Hoare has already anticipated all possible objections from the British servicemen and has provided against them. Under his scheme the servicemen will be public "servants" only in name, and for all practical purposes they will continue to be as little responsible to the people as they are now. Speaking generally, there is little difference between Lord Lloyd's plan for India and that of Sir Samuel. The former would give little or nothing to India, while the latter would, through his reservations and safeguards, take away with his left hand what he gave with the right.

Mr. Jinnah Must Act

Lord Lloyd takes the White Paper too seriously and yet sees only the seamy side of it. That side, he feels, is giving India too much. But Indians, whose interests are most at stake and who naturally take a fuller view of the scheme, do not see any real self-government in it. One need not be an extremist to think so. Mr. M. A. Jinnah is anything but an extremist. He candidly remarked in his address to the Bombay Students' Brotherhood on Saturday: "The more I read the White Paper, the less I see responsibility in it." How could it be otherwise when, apart from the Viceroy's enormous autocratic powers, the Princes, autocratic but, in most cases subservient to the Viceroy, will take up a third of the seats in the Federal Assembly, when the pro-Government communalists and Zamindars and other 'large stake-holders' are expected to take up another third of the seats, and when no Minister can be dislodged except by a two-thirds majority? Mr. Jinnah did not caricature the reality when he said that "once a Ministry is formed they will be our guests for five years." He stated a plain fact, too, when he said that there was not much to choose between Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Churchill. And what is true of Mr. Churchill is true also of Lord Lloyd. They are all out to cheat India out of her due, though their methods seem to vary. Mr. Jinnah, who is anxious to frustrate their plans, may well take a more active part in Indian politics. It is all right to plead for national unity. But men of Mr. Jinnah's position should themselves contribute something tangible to national unity instead of merely waiting for it. Mr. Jinnah must act. The opportunity is there. He must seize it.

Control Of Waqf

Mr. Syed Munawar's Bill to control Muslim Charitable and Religious Endowments in Bombay is, in essence, similar to the Bill that has been introduced in the U. P. Council and has met with favourable reception. So far as the main purpose and the principle of the Bill are concerned it must be heartily welcomed. The principle of supervision over Trustees in the discharge of their duties is already accepted through the present Waqf Act. But the mere rendering of accounts cannot be said to constitute an exhaustive application of the principle. A Central Co-ordinated Body to control and see to the right working of Trusts is obviously necessary if the Muslim community—which is the beneficiary— is to derive the maximum benefits from the endowments and have a voice in their management.

But we are strongly opposed to the manner in which the Bill provides for the constitution of the Central Waqf Board. The Board as well as the Superintendent must be the representatives of the community and not nominees of the Government. Nor must previous service with Government be regarded as a qualification. If the Trustees owe it, as they certainly do, to the Muslim community to submit to centralised supervision, Government also owe it as an obligation that the supervising Body should represent, on the widest possible franchise, the Muslim community as such and not the Local Administration.

Give Him More

Babu Rajendra Prasad has done well to expose the perverse misrepresentation of his policy of self-reliance in the reconstruction of Bihar. In recommending that policy he only strove to call forth all the co-operative effort of his own people in their huge task and to prevent their demoralization by depending unduly long on doles received from others. But it will be a pretty long time before the people can reap the fruit of their own efforts and dispense with outside help. Till then, they will need several crores while they have so far obtained only a few lakhs. His latest statement shows that to the miseries of the earthquake disasters are to be added the pangs of famine. Within two months Bihar will be faced with a terrible famine and food will have to be distributed, not to thousands, but lakhs, of people. Money, therefore, is urgently needed. People all over India should continue to send Rajen Babu their contributions till the needs of the situation are fully met. He has also done well to disapprove of the practice of sending help direct to the different sub-agencies of the Central Relief Committee. This practice is likely to make co-ordination extremely difficult. It is essential to send contributions to the Central Relief Committee, ear-marked, if necessary. Many of our readers have made generous contributions to our Fund. But there are still many more who have remained apathetic. They must bestir themselves.

Our London Letter

BRITISH LABOUR IMPERIALISM: MORE DISILLUSIONMENT IN STORE FOR INDIA

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Fleet, Street,
LONDON, Feb. 17.
(By Air Mail).

The British Parliament is still working in a "hush hush" style. In foreign and international affairs, the fiasco resulting from the inevitable insincerity of the Disarmament Conference has been so complete that the least said the soonest mended. The same people, who are talking about the stupidity of armaments with their tongues in their cheeks, are now quietly proclaiming the glories of being the best armed country in the world in order to maintain peace. Thus what was expected to be the most important topic of discussion at this season not only in British Parliament but also in all the European Senates and Chambers has dwindled into a mere passing reference in the form of questions and answers of no significance. The matter of immediate and real importance to the British nation is the Unemployment Bill. In the countryside this Bill is looked upon as an attack, firstly, upon the rights and standard of life of the unemployed workers and, then, secondly, it would naturally by its reflex help to lower the standard of life and, therefore, the wages of the employed workers. In such a highly industrialised country like Great Britain where eighty per cent. of the population has to live as small wage-earners inside capitalist industries such an unpopular Bill might naturally create great opposition. However, the British is still given to organisational agitation instead of any prompt action or even a national excitement under such provocative measures.

Impotent Opposition.

The great scenes that have taken place recently against the Government in France have been created by a grievance of much less importance to the mass of the people than the Unemployment Bill of the British "National" Government. The British workers, however, are still relying for action upon their officials of the Trades Unions and a number of these officials are known to everybody to be a demoralised lot open to all sorts of temptations for personal gains and political advancements. Then there is in existence the illusion of a great fight on the floor of the House of Commons which in the history of British Parliament has never taken place except once in what the Irish Nationalist Party did during the Gladstonian regime. If there was an impotent and discredited Opposition in the House of Commons, it is the present Labour Party Opposition.

Puerile Tactics.

The country was expecting a firm stand-up fight not only clause by clause but even word by word against the "National" Government's Unemployment Bill but nothing of the kind is happening. At the most Labour members try to employ the puerile tactics of making longer speeches than necessary in order just to shorten the time of the Government on the Bill. In return, the "National" Government have adopted the well-known parliamentary remedy of the closure and all that the Labour Opposition has been able to do is to shout "shame, shame," or "Gag, gag." Subsequently, the clauses of the Bill have been passed and all the members have been going merrily home to meet again the following afternoon as a happy family of smiling Johnnies to commence the new day's task. Mr. Lansbury's regrettable illness keeps him absent, which in the inner Labour circles is considered somewhat welcome for the Labour Party in the country as he has notoriously declared himself in the House of Commons to be in favour of some kind of Means Test and some kind of economies. In his place Major Attlee, not through any particular fitness but due to a Parliamentary etiquette, has become the Leader of the Official Opposition and instead of fighting a great Parliamentary battle he is using the present occasion for performing Parliamentary rehearsals as to how to become a popular and polite Opposition Leader permanently some day. Sir Stafford Cripps, who occasionally sprouts out revolutionary slogans in his speeches outside the House, employs his time inside the House to explain how harmless "his revolution" is going to be, and he tries to apologise in the House for any of his "indiscretions" outside it. Mr. J. Maxton desires to maintain his reputation as a "fury" and he, therefore, interjects now and again with a shout of "No, no" or "It is not true, sir." Thus the Socialist Opposition inside the House of Commons is working like a Christmas pantomime at a period of historical crisis in the life of the British working class. The fact of

(Continued on page 6).

IN THE LAND OF THE EARTH QUAKE

Shock Of 15th January Has Made People Susceptible To Slightest Apprehension Of Danger

(By Dr. N. S. HARDIKER.)
(Special To "The Chronicle")

V.

Our itinerary in this land of earthquakes and floods is taken up with a view to acquaint ourselves with the salient features of the devastation caused by these natural phenomena. We are not here to take the entire survey of the devastation. This work is going on apace under the auspices of the Bihar Central Relief Committee. Ours is only a cursory view of things. The first idea is to have a correct conception of damage caused—without attempting at details or a survey. Secondly, to study the work done by the various relief organisations now in the field and to get an idea of the work we will have to do in future in order to ameliorate the sufferings of the people at least to a certain extent. Whatever we have seen we are recording and are placing the same before our people so that they may get a concerted account of the whole devastation.

Now to proceed with our itinerary.

On the night of the 17th we motored back from Sitamarhi to Muzafferpur though the road was very bad.

MUZAFARPUR'S WOES.

Muzafarpur is to the north of Patna. To reach this city we have to cross the Ganges where the Gandak meets her and take the Bengal North Western Railway. It is about 40 miles from Patna.

We went round the city. The Purana Bazar has suffered most. Some other streets which are narrow and most crowded in this city of 40,000 people have also fared very badly. The damage is immense—next only to Monghyr. But in Monghyr the land has not been affected. Only the structures above have fallen. At Muzafarpur, aong with the buildings, the land also has suffered. Or rather, it would be right to say that the land was affected and as a result of this the buildings have suffered. The fissures have run through the land at every place and this has demolished the buildings. Not merely that. In many places there have been dissettlements of the level of the land. Portions have gone down four or five feet in the roads. Many buildings have sunk in the ground, a foot or more. The Polo-ground near Secunderpur is a veritable staircase—the fissures running parallel have split up the land to stair-case-like levels. The wells in the city have been affected. These are filled with sand. All are cracked.

The palatial house and the spacious, beautiful gardens of Rai Bahadur Krishnadeva Narain Mehta have suffered most. A big fissure six feet broad appeared in their kitchen. It split the house in twain. Then water and sand-gushed out and flowed like a stream. The palatial residence fell. Whatever portions are standing are worth only pulling down. There are fissures every few feet all over the grounds and garden. One portion of the garden has sunk five feet below on one side of the big fissure which is four to six feet broad and runs for miles and miles—even into the rural areas. This very fissure runs into the road also bringing down the level of the compound wall as well as of a portion of the road by five feet. In the fissure on the road at the time of the quake on the 15th of January, we were told, a cyclist went in—cycle and all; but no one has yet tried to dig up—and find out the body.

The Government buildings also have suffered and are being dynamited now.

PANIC.

The panic was so great in the city that a pleader's imagination apprehended a cyclone. And all his colleagues also fell in with the conception. They prostrated themselves in the court compound to let the cyclone pass. They were so panic-stricken that they did not think of getting up until a and asked them to get up as there policeman on duty called to them was no cyclone at all.

There was another incident. On the 18th night when we were there some people came to the Behar Central Relief Committee's branch and reported that a plot of ground was hot. We visited the spot. The ground was, indeed, hotter than elsewhere. But being by the side of the plinth of a house it might have retained the heat of the sun for a longer time. It had begun to cool down when we left.

When we were in Rai Bahadur Mehta's compound two Europeans also had come to visit the place. They related an incident which occurred at the time of the 'quake of January fifteen. The Commissioner had gone hunting. One of the cars of the party sank so deep in the earth that only the

(Continued on page 6).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ITALO-GERMAN TENSION

The warning given to Germany by the "Giornale d'Italia" has justified itself as a preliminary to future developments. The latest report is that "the Italo-German tension is very acute." Italy will win the day, for even Herr Hitler has enough sense to bow before the belligerence of a superior Dictator when any action to the contrary will promptly bring home the realisation of complete and painful isolation. Austria, there need be little doubt, will be relieved of the Nazi menace. How thoroughly it will come, along with Hungary, under Italian influence will be a matter between Italy and the French bloc. Signor Mussolini's present attitude, however, can be utilised by Captain Eden to bring France and Germany nearer for the benefit of British Disarmament Proposals. It remains to be seen whether he will do so.

RENT CONTROL IN BOMBAY

Mr. R. R. Bakhale made out a very strong case for the Rent Bill which he introduced in the Legislative Council on Friday. The principle of State control of unconsciously high rents is nothing new in Bombay as Government themselves brought forward a Rent Control Bill in 1918, which was welcomed by all except the rack-renting landlords. The conditions that prevailed then and justified the adoption of the Bill exist now, too, as was convincingly demonstrated by Mr. Bakhale with unassailable facts and figures. Indeed, in some respects, the conditions are worse now and it was the duty of Government to bring forward a Bill of their own. They have not yet indicated their attitude towards Mr. Bakhale'e Bill, but we hope for the sake of lakhs of tenants in distress and of peace in the city they will give due support to the general principle of the measure and help to adjust its details to the latest actual conditions in the Select Committee.

AN UNANSWERABLE CASE.

In 1918 Government justified their Bill on the grounds that housing accommodation was insufficient, that the City population was increasing, that the rents were increasing disproportionately and that they absorbed most of the rise in wages. That the first two conditions prevail now is abundantly proved by the figures quoted by Mr. Bakhale from the last Census report. Speaking of the terrible congestion in the City, the Census Superintendent, Bombay Presidency, states that "96 per cent of the individuals composing Bombay's population do not know what having a room to themselves means." The present rents of the small tenements are about as high as they were in 1921. It is even said that rents in Bombay are higher than those in London. As for the wages, they are lower now than they were in 1921 and unemployment is spreading to a fearful extent. From every equitable point of view therefore the case for a judicious State control of rent in the city is unanswerable.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE

We cordially welcome the report that the attempt to get the Legislative Assembly to endorse the Joint Memorandum to the Parliamentary Select Committee has at last fizzled out. That memorandum is little better than a popular revised edition of the White Paper and it is good news, indeed, that there is no chance of the entire Assembly being committed to it. The much boosted unanimity among the Indian Assessors with regard to the memorandum was of a spurious character as it was obtained by the exclusion of all controversial matters, however vital. But it is difficult to obtain anything like unanimity in the Assembly about a document that regards the Communal Award as a settled fact and leaves out many other similar important points.

BALUCHISTAN'S FUTURE

The address delivered at the Shahi Jirga Durbar by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is significant. What he did say only goes to emphasise what he omitted to say. There was no mention of any intention on the part of Government to give Baluchistan any measure of reform at all. There was, however, a threatening reference "to the dissemination of false and seditious propaganda and to the campaign engineered by agitators outside" and there was also the announcement that "Government were prepared to deal with them." Can it be that the Agent was thinking, under the authority and with the approval of the Government of India, of the Baluchistan Conference in Sind and of the recent arrest of certain Baluchi leaders? Be that as it may, the Government ought to know that India refuses to regard Baluchistan as separate from her and that, despite the repudiation of its own pledge by the Aga Khan's Muslim Conference, she recognises the right of Baluchistan to a constitutional status equal to that of any other Province.

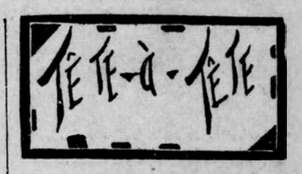
Press Views

Official Logic

Mr. R. D. Bell, Home Member of the Bombay Government, was in a somewhat exultant mood when he traced, with the help of figures, the story of the suppression of the civil disobedience movement in that Presidency. The statement was made in reply to a question as to why the Emergency Powers were continued. To all ordinary minds there can be no conceivable justification for the continuance of the extraordinary powers after the collapse of the movement. On the one hand, the Home Member claims that the movement has been suppressed. On the other, he says that the "sting" is still there and that therefore the powers cannot be withdrawn. That is evidently inconsistent. We wonder what Mr. Bell means by the term "sting." If it is the undying instinct for national freedom that he refers to and if he wants to use his Emergency Powers to suppress that God-given impulse, he will have to work in vain till Doomsday with all the Emergency Powers that he has on hand and his genuis can forge in future.—"Daily News."

Wanted Indian Control

We are sure that there will be general agreement among progressive sections of public opinion in the country with the unanimous wish expressed by the spokesmen of the Independent, Democratic, Nationalist and the Centre parties in the Assembly that the establishment, constitution, functions and powers of the proposed Statutory Railway Authority should be subject to legislation, initial as well as amending, in the Indian Central Legislature. Hundreds of crores of rupees are invested in the railways which employ lakhs of people, and on which depends to a large extent the moral and material advancement of the people, and yet it has to be said with the greatest regret that ever since the railways were introduced into India, whether the controlling authority was the Railway Board, or some other body, Indians have been excluded from that body, and all positions of power and authority have been monopolized by Englishmen.—"Leader."



"ITALO-GERMAN GULF WIDENS"
It's now as wide as Austria.

* * * *

According to Mr. Jinnah, "Sir Samuel Hoare is a nice and able man, but there is not much to choose between him and Mr. Churchill."

We beg to differ. Mr. Jinnah—by the way, what is it that Mr. Jinnah himself has chosen?—probably doesn't know. But Mr. Churchill lays bricks—we mean he is an expert brick-layer while Sir Sam is an expert skater on ice-layer.

* * * *

Only recently he, Sir Sam, gave an exhibition of skating. "He thoroughly looked the part in his tight-fitting black costume and many spectators commented on the remarkable elasticity of his figure" (That explains his ideas).

He "began to spiral and spin" to the music and then "Softly the band slipped into the 'Merry Widow' waltz, gently Sir Samuel glided into its dreamy rhythm."

Sir Sam then waked out of the dreamy rhythm and went to bed again with—sorry, "floated on the sea of ice" waltzing "My Hero" from the "Chocolate Soldier" etc. etc.

* * * *

There was loud applause and so on which Sir Samuel was fully entitled to.

But why the "Merry Widow an the Chocolate Soldier Hero and why waltz?

Wouldn't it have been more exciting and—er—realistic to have performed "the intricate fancy figure steps" of the latest variant—whatever it may be—of the Jazz step or whatever its name?

* * * *

A bright idea occurs to us. Prestige permitting, the performance could be filmed, recorded, shipped to India, received with due honours at Juhu by Sir Boman Behram and shown at the H. O. H. fete.

The Secretary of State dancing the Merry Widow and the Chocolate Soldier Hero waltzes will prove a highly profitable draw. So highly, indeed, that the Fete should be extended for another fortnight or so.

* * * *

Sir Joseph Bhore—we had almost begun with "His Excellency"—was in a mood of militant modesty on Saturday. Even when challenged by Mr. B. Das to say where he would get down if he became the first Governor of Orissa, Sir Joseph refused to suppose the Railway Station at Cuttack with a platform. Presumably His—Sir Joseph Bhore believes, with prospective gratitude, "sufficient unto the Governorship is the A. D. C's arm and the Red Carpet thereof."

* * * *

We rather appreciate the good sense of the European Group in shouting their support to Mr. Das' Platform-for-Bhore cut. But we are constrained to deplore the apathy of the Opposition in not pressing it to a division.

It was unfortunate. And the subsequent guillotine was inevitable.

* * * *

"RUSSIAN SUGAR FOR AFGHANISTAN
Agreement Reached Between Two Trading Companies."

Isn't it what "we" call "Bitter Sweet"?

* * * *

The Premier would not meet the "hunger marches" since the "Communist purpose of these marches is common knowledge." It's a long jump from preaching the Communist purpose of Socialism and abstention from war. But what a successfully long jump my friends!

* * * *

Among those present at the opening of the All-India Industrial Exhibition by the Gaekwar at Delhi were Sir Frank Noyce, Sir Leslie Hudson, Sir Hari Singh Gour, etc.

It is not, however reported whether the clothes worn by the distinguished and august visitors were manufactured in the Mody or Lees Mills.

The question of Khaddar of course doesn't arise.

* * * *

His Holiness the Pope has sternly denounced Hitlerism. Distance lends form to the view. Now, not a hundred miles from—

By the way, Castor Oil may or may not be "far removed from the spirit of Christianity", but it is very close to the inside spirit of "humanity."

* * * *

"The Inevitable Has Happened" says the Chinese Consul apropos of the latest turn in Kashghar Affairs.

Yes, but will it endure, or will another inevitable happen?

* * * *

"So, Jane is married! Is she happy?"

"Very. The only thing that annoys her is her husband."

Assembly Parties And White Paper Resolution

Democrats Who Hold Key To Situation On Horns Of Dilemma

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

Whether the White Paper should be discussed in this Session of the Assembly and if so what form the resolution on the subject should take has created an usual situation in the party politics of the Assembly.

It is difficult to locate the origin of this move but the fact that it coincided with the visit of the Aga Khan has created a general impression that the Aga Khan is responsible for the suggestion.

AGA KHAN'S PRESENCE.

The fact of the matter is that the Aga Khan during his stay in Delhi. made a vigorous plea for open support by constitutional section for the Indian Delegates' memorandum. His argument was that whereas the Diehard's opinion had the backing of their Members in Parliament, there was no proof before the friendly conservatives to say that a large section of Indian opinion was prepared to back the scheme put forward in the Indian Memorandum. He thought that both the press and the platform should be used in India for this purpose and that the campaign should be inaugurated soon.

DRAFT RESOLUTION.

Some Members of the Assembly took the hint and thought of a resolution. The first time this move became known through Sir Hari Singh Gour, one of the Indian Delegates, who drafted a resolution and passed on to Sir Abdur Rahim. The latter was agreeable but not enthusiastic. However on further consideration Sir. Abdur Rahim joined hands with Sir Hari Singh Gour and the draft resolution, as amended by Sir Abdur Rahim was then passed on to the Democratic Party.

NEOGY HOLDS KEY.

The key to the situation is now held by Mr. K. C. Neogy, Leader of the Democratic Party. Until this party, the second largest in the House gives support there can be no strength in the Opposition section to carry the resolution. The Democrats are not anxious to hurry matters; they want to give due notice to all their Members, including Mr. Kyaw Myint in Burma so that they may all gather in full strength and discuss the matter threadbare.

DEMOCRATS' DOUBTS.

The doubts cast by the Democratic Party take two forms. Firstly whether it would be wise to say that they are prepared to accept the Indian Memorandum and work it. If they say so the advanced opinion in the country would be against them; if they do not say so the Indian Memorandum may not get a fair chance and the country may be burdened with the White Paper schieme And as the new constitution will be worked by all those who are now in the legislatures they wonder whether it is a wise policy not to back the Memorandum.

The second doubt is whether in doing so they would be satisfied with mentioning the Indian Delegates Memorandum and whether the Sapru Memorandum should be bracketted with it. What is more, whether any resolution passed on the subject which did not mention anything about the communal award would be taken as implying the Assembly's approval of the communal award. The Sikh Member, Sardar Sant Singh, for instance threatens to take his own line in view of the fact that to the Sikhs the Award is more objectionable than even the White Paper scheme. At the same time if any clause is put about the communal award no unanimity may be expected on the resolution among all parties in the House.

COMPROMISE MOVE.

Faced with this dilemma the Opposition parties in the Assembly are taking their own time to think the matter out. And a further stimulus is added by the London despatch to a Weekly paper here disclosing the proposed compromise removing law and order from the transfer of responsibility even in the Provinces. The Government of India is taking an attitude of neutrality and may be prepared to allow a special day if the non-official parties feel strongly on the point. But a great deal of time must elapse before the issue will finally crystallize, leading either to an agreed formula or the quiet abandonment of the proposal for a resolution by the Assembly.

BIKANER'S ACHIEVEMENT

Viceroy On "Tremendous Irrigation Projects" Of State

BIKANER, Feb. 24.

The Viceroy in the course of his speech at the banquet held in his honour at Bikaner to-day said:

It is I believe the custom for the Viceroy when he pays an official visit to any Indian State to arrive fully primed with all the necessary information in regard to the affairs of the State and at the customary banquet to pour forth the floods of his oratory, favourable or unfavourable, as to its general administration.

To-night I propose to break that custom for this very good reason that His Highness has ruled over his State for the past 35 years and has shown by his every administrative action, during the long period of his rule, a single-minded purpose to secure peace, justice and increasing prosperity to all his loyal subjects and by his wide experience has set an example of public service of which we may well be proud.

35 YEARS OF PROGRESS.

While it is true that I have recently had before me a resume which described the administrative developments of the State during the 35 years Your Highness has been at the helm of affairs, which discloses a remarkable record of achievement and speaks of hard work and foresight in many spheres for the welfare and in the interest of the people of Bikaner. I will only refer tonight to one most important development, namely, the irrigation of the desert tracts in the north of the State.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

The tremendous irrigation projects which have benefitted the northwestern portion of the Bikaner State have come to fruition after, as Your Highness has said, many years of long and anxious negotiations and they have opened up vistas of rural prosperity in areas which were entirely unfertile before. Your Highness, therefore, may rest assured that the question of further extensions to canal systems affecting the northeastern area of Bikaner will be examined in a broad and liberal spirit.

The Maharaja of Bikaner recalled his personal associations with His Excellency in Bombay, London and other places.

His Highness referred to Lord Willingdon's liberal views and personal contributions in advancing Indians cause and said." Today, when the British India and the Indian States eagerly await the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and the final proposals of His Majesty's Government and the ultimate decision by the British Parliament with regard to the momentous constitutional reforms now under consideration, it must be a source of no small satisfaction to Your Excellency to be thus associated with this great work.—A.P.

ITALO-GERMAN GULF WIDENS

Unrest In Europe And Austrian Problem, Serious Factors

ROME, Feb. 24.

The Italo-German tension is very acute.

The bone of contention is not only independence of Austria, but the whole economic settlement of the Danube Valley States. The Italian proposals in this connection, which was discussed by Sgr. Suvich, the Italian Under Secretary of State, at Vienna and Budapest, provide for an outlet to the sea for Austria-Hungary through Trieste, probably also Fiume. The independence of Austria is an essential condition of the scheme.

SGR. SUVICH IN VIENNA.

Vienna—Sgr. Suvich arrived from Budapest, and it is understood he will see Dr. Dollfuss in the afternoon.—Reuter.

SUVICH-DOLLFUSS TALKS

LATER.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

Sgr. Suvich had a long conversation with Dr. Dollfuss at the Italian Legation.

No official announcement has been made regarding the nature of the conversation but it is suggested unofficially that possibilities of an Austro-Hungarian-Italian economic military bloc is likely to have been discussed.

Pope Denounces Hitlerism

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 24.

A stern denunciation of Hitlerism is uttered by the Pope, today. Speaking on the impending creation of the three new Saints, one whereof is a German, the Pope said their lives are shining example to Christian charity and the warning against the movement which has wished the world's return to paganism. The great noble German people was at the tragic moment of its history—the moment of exaltation of ideas and practices neither Christian nor human, of the pride of race which cannot but produce a pride of life, as far as possible removed from the spirit of Christianity or even humanity.

CAPE "NATIVES" GREET PRINCE

(SPECIAL CABLE).

UMTATA (Cape Province) Feb. 24

Ten thousand natives representing a million native inhabitants of Transkei district assembled here in pouring rain to greet Prince George whom the native chiefs presented a loyal address.

The Prince thanked them and gave each of them a walking-stick also gave a number of oxen to feed the Assembly.

SURPRISE FOR BERLIN

BERLIN, Feb 24.

The unexpected return of Sgr. Suvich to Vienna caused surprise and certain amount of uneasiness in Berlin official circles which are of the opinion that the formation of the new group of Central Europe and the Baltic does not help solve the Austrian problem and will not further the pacification of Europe;

Moreover it is doubtful whether Dr. Dollfuss was backing the Austrian people in the present negotiations. The restoration of monarchy in Austria would, in the German eyes, become another serious factor of unrest in Central Europe. The fact that no official information regarding the activities has reached Berlin from Rome allows the conclusion that "friendly relations hitherto existing between Berlin and Rome have considerably cooled down.—Reuter.

GLOOMY PICTURE OF WORLD TRADE

(SPECIAL CABLE).

GENEVA, Feb. 24.

A gloomy picture of the position of the prospects of world trade was given in the report of the Economic Intelligence Service of the League from an analysis of last year's figures.

While in national, trade some cases improved in the international trade decrease is shown.

Compared with 1929 the total volume of goods exchanged between countries decreased by 30 per cent while on the basis of paper money the total value was diminished by half. Most countries remaining on the gold standard only retained about 35 per cent of the value of 1929 trade.

America retained barely of quarter Japanese experts estimate the fall of Japanese trade at about twelvehalf per cent while Australia claims only a loss of eight per cent.

GERMANY'S "PACIFIC INTENTIONS"

Hitler Reiterates In Nazi Party Anniversary Speech

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BERLIN, Feb. 24.

A new appeal to the nation without indicating whether it meant to be plebiscite or another election announced by Chancellor Hitler in a broadcast speech inaugurating the celebrations in connection with the 14th anniversary of the founding of the Nazi Party.

Chancellor Hitler who spoke from the same beer cellar hall in which 14 years ago he held the first mass meeting, reiterated Germany's pacific intentions and said, politicians would appeal to the nation's strength only in case of emergency.

BILL TO BAN BLUE SHIRTS PUBLISHED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

DUBLIN, Feb. 24.

A Bill banning the Blue Shirts is published and it makes unlawful to wear uniform or order indicative of support to the political party and prohibits the use of military titles by political parties, the carrying of weapons, including sticks, and clubs at public meetings and processions.

The Executive Council is empowered to declare unlawful any association within the meaning of the Act and the Council's decision cannot be questioned. The Civic Guard is empowered to arrest suspected persons without warning. The accused persons shall be brought before the District Court against whose decision there can be no appeal. Penalty to the first offence will be a fine of 25 sterling or three months' imprisonment.

BURDEN ON BRITISH TAX PAYERS

Mr. Neville Chamberlain Explains Govt.'s Budgetary Position

RUGBY, Feb. 24.

Speaking at Plymouth last night, Mr. Neville Chamberlain warned the public not to put expectations with regard to the coming budget too high.

Nobody was more anxious than he to mitigate the burden of taxation and restore "cuts" in pay and allowances but unfortunately the expenditure could not remain stationary. There were certain changes which went on automatically increasing for instance the charge for old age and widow pensions, again, subsidy for housing had not yet reached its peak.

As for defence forces in effort to cope with financial stringency and give lead to other countries in disarmament, "we have reduced our defence to a dangerously low level.

Reductions in expenditure have been effected by postponement of building which cannot be indefinitely put off. No country has done so much to demonstrate desire for peace by actual disarmament as Britain but there was limit beyond which she could not go."—B.O.W.

AIRPLANE CRASH CASUALTIES

NEW YORK, Feb, 24

As a result of the army's attempt to run America's airmail service, following cancellation of contracts of the airmail companies, six pilots were killed during the week, while grave fears are felt for the lives of eight passengers of a giant transport aeroplane which disappeared in snowstorm after leaving City, and City, and has been missing since yesterday.—Reuter.

German-Polish Pact

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WARSAW, Feb. 24.

The Polish Foreign Minister and the German Minister exchanged formal ratifications regarding the recent German-Polish ten-year Non-Aggression Pact, which comes into force as from to-day.

DUNDEE UNITED RESIGN

LONDON, February 24.

Dundee United resigned from the League owing to financial difficulties. — Reuter's Special

Madras Flying Club's Annual Gathering

MADRAS, Feb. 24.

The annual gathering of the Madras Flying Club will be held at Meenambakai Aerodrome tomorrow afternoon.

An attractive programme including parachute leap and exhibition of crazy flying and aerobatics by Flying Officer Mazon will be gone through.—A.P.

No Intention To Invade Tribal Territory

"Greatly Surprised at Baseless Rumours Afloat In Peshawar", Says Frontier Governor

PESHAWAR, Feb. 24.

Addressing a representative Afridi jirgah the Governor disposed of a rumour afloat in Peshawar of Government's intention to lead an expedition to Tirah. His Excellency declared that Government had no intention of invading the tribal territory, particularly Tirah, the Afridi stronghold, so long as the tribes remained peaceful but they should remember that the times were changing rapidly and the tribes would not remain behind in promoting their general welfare.

The jirga was attended by about 2,000 Afridis of all sections including leading maliks. They were orderly and dispersed fully satisfied.

LOYAL TRIBESMEN.

The Governor spoke for 35 minutes. He noted with satisfaction the loyalty of the tribes since October, 1931 and assured them that Government would never lead an expedition unless they were compelled by the tribes themselves. His Excellency also remarked that their condition of late was showing marked deterioration.

The Governor referred to the strict orders issued immediately after King Nadir Shah's assassination about tribes' neutrality with regard to Afghan politics and said they were meant to be strictly enforced. The Governor recalled his interview with the Afridi Maliks about a month ago when His Excellency pointed out that the economic deterioration of the Afridis was deplorable both from the point of view of the Government and the tribes.

"BASELESS RUMOURS."

The Governor said that he was greatly surprised at the baseless rumours afloat in Peshawar and Tirah that the Government intended to lead an expedition. The Governor expressed pleasure at the attitude of the Afridis during the past two years and said that as a mark of appreciation he had raised one from among them to the Imperial Service and posted him as Political Agent, Khyber.

The Governor dwelt on the benefits of civilisation and asked the Maliks to realise their duty in this respect.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT.

Nawab Mohamed Zamankhan on behalf of the whole tribe thanked the Governor for the keen interest he was taking in their welfare and assured him that they would remain loyal and take to heart His Excellency's advice regarding economic advancement. With the Political Agent's help, he said, they would formulate proposals for their economic uplift and forward them to the Government in due course.

He added that Government saved them in 1931 from a tide which might have swept them and he hoped that it would continue to manifest increasing interest in their welfare.—A. P.

BALUCHI TRIBES BEHAVING WELL

SIBI, Feb. 24.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General addressng the annual Shahi Jirga Durbar at Sibi this morning regretted that since they were last assembled in the Durbar, the hand of death had fallen heavily on Baluchistan. In April last an accident deprived them of a valuable officer in Captain Humphry. Bland. In September His Highness the late Mir Sir Mohd. Azam Jan passed away. The administration suffered further heavy loss by the deaths of Khan Bahadur Syed Hassan Khan, Superintendent of Police, Loralai and other officials.

The Agent to the Governor-General said that this year he was again happy to be able to say that peaceful conditions continued and with, but few exceptions the tribes behaved well.

NEW CHIEF OF KALAT

One of the most important events of the year was the selection of a successor to His Highness the late Mir Sir Mohammad Azam Jan of Kalat. In accordance with the ancient custom of the State the Sardars were called upon to give their opinion and they very wisely selected His Highness Lieut. Mir Ahmed Yar Khan, their choice being approved of by the Government of India.

LANDHOLDERS WARNED

Alluding particularly to Nasirabad, the Agent administered a warning to those land holders, who failed to abide by the terms of their holdings, namely to cultivate properly and to give service to Government. He observed that careless cultivation would not be countenanced and that the recurrence of this year's failures on the part of certain Jamail land holders to pay revenue would involve sequestration of their lands, whether temporarily or permanently. This warning held good for those who were now about to settle on the Government land.

Concluding the Agent to the Governor-General referred to the dissemination of false and seditious propaganda and to the campaign engineered by agitators outside the province and said that Government were prepared to deal with them. In this connection he appealed to the Sardars for their co-operation and urged them to maintain their position and prove their fitness to assist Government in the administration of the country and the maintenance of peace and order among tribes.—A. P.

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MUSLIM MAJORITY IN KASHMIR ASSEMBLY

Maharaja Accepts Recommendations Of Franchise Committee

JAMMU, Feb. 24.

His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir has issued the following order:—

"I have considered the report of the Franchise Committee published in the Jammu and Kashmir "Government Gazette" dated 20th January 1934, and I hereby accept the recommendations contained in the report and direct that regulations be prepared to give effect to them forthwith subject to the following modifications P. 7 Para. 15 (last line but one) after the word officials "and Except in the case of Illakadars or Jagirdars" P. 7 Para 15 (last line) for the word five substitute seven, P. 13 Rule 4(11) (Line 2) after the word state add the words or of a boat." "At present there are 2 Muslim and 4 non-Muslim Ministers, and it is gathered that out of the remaining 6 nominated officials in the Assembly half will be Moslems. If this anticipation is correct, the composition of the Assembly will be Moslems 21 elected, 13 nominated, 5 officials, total 36. This gives a Moslem majority of 3 members that is a majority of 4 per cent.

It will be seen that by the above order the Hanjis (boatmen) are enfranchised.—A. P.

FORECAST OF C. P. & BERAR RICE CROP

Seasonal Conditions Favourable

NAGPUR, Feb. 25.

The final forecast of the rice crop of the Central Provinces and Berar for the season 1933-34 shows that the seasonal conditions were on the whole favourable for the crop.

Slight damage was caused by insects in parts of Raipur and Bilaspur districts. Though the estimated area under cultivation is larger by one per cent. than the actual area of the last year, the estimated yield is one per cent. less than the yield of the last year.—United Press.

NAVSARI GROWS SHORT STAPLE

Will Millowners And Agents Connive At Practice?

NAVSARI, Feb, 25.

Reliable inquiry shows that cotton grown in Navsari tract of the Surat District, this year has been highly mived with Goghari quality whilst the Chorashi, Bardoli, Olpad and Ankleshwar tracts are free from Goghari mixture.

Fields of Goghari mixture are visible all over Navsari tract besides in a number of villages pure fields of Goghari cotton (very short coarse wooly cotton) can be found as if Goghari is deliberately grown to multiply seeds for further spread.

SPREAD OF SHORT STAPLE.

When the Millowners demand finer staple, short staple cotton is being spread in the Navsari tract.

If Millowners and their Agents continue to connive at this practice and accept short staple cotton against Surat Broach Contract they will find in a couple of years' time Navsari will grow nothing but short staple Goghari.—United Press.

LESS OUTTURN OF C. P. COTTON CROP

Sequel To Climatic Conditions & Floods

NAGPUR, Feb. 25.

The fourth and final forecast of the Cotton Crop of C. P. and Berar for the season 1933-34 shows the acreage under cultivation as 4,177,924 against 4,00.065 of the previous season. which is an increase of 4 per cent. over the last year.

The estimated outturn of the current season is 678,100 bales as against 7,22,741 of the last year. This decrease in outturn is equivalent to 6 per cent. of the previous year's, 39 per cent. of the average of preceding five years and 37 per cent. of the average of preceding ten years' outturn.

Climatic conditions and floods were responsble for this decrease.—United Press.

VICEROY AT BIKANER

Unveils Bronze Equestrian Statue Of Maharaja

BIKANER, Feb. 24.

Their Excellences the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon arrived by Air from New Delhi on a state visit.

The Viceroy unveiled this afternoon the Bronze Equestrian statue of the Maharajah.

TRIBUTE OF PEOPLE'S LOVE.

Sir Manubhai Mehta, Prime Minister said that the statue had been dedicated as an humble and grateful tribute of the people's love to the ruler and to commemorate the opening of the Gang Canal and the manifold benefits conferred on them by His Highness whose reign had already covered a period of over 46 years.

Sir Manubhai referred to the beneficient activities in the cause of nation-building reforms and encouragement and spread of education and medical relief for both men and women.

GANG CANAL.

The construction of the Gang Canal brought down the waters from the distant Sutlej to the arid plains of Bikaner making the people independent of the vagaries of the monsoon.

The statue which is nine feet eight inches in height is the handiwork of an Italian sculptor Professor Carestiate, of the Royal Academy of Venice.—A. P.

ADDRESSES FOR WHOM?

MADRAS, Feb. 24.

Mr. Rangayya Naidu, a member of the Madras Corporation has tabled the following resolution for the next meeting of the Council of the Corporation

That this Council resolves that addresses and entertainments shall be given only to the Viceroy, Provincial Governors, Mayors of Cities and distinguished All-India national leaders.—A.P.

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THERE IS NO END TO BIHAR'S SUFFERING

A DEVASTATING FAMINE IN WAKE OF EARTHQUAKE

Will Our Readers Remain Callously Unresponsive To Bihar's Cry For Help?

"As more and more information comes in, the more tremendous does the task appear to be. We have to help sufferers in rebuilding their houses, repairing and replacing damaged wells and reclaiming large tracts of land covered with sand. But, more than anything else, I am aprehending a severe famine within the next two months which may necessitate the distribution of food to the people, whose number may swell to lakhs"—So says Babu Rajendra Prasad in his latest appeal. Will our readers be so callous as to fail to respond to the appeal?

Bihar's need is great and urgent and Bombay must maintain its reputation by paying the most it can and as soon as it can. Our readers must, at least, subscribe two lakhs.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

In this humanitarian work all service counts. The rupee of a poor man is as welcome as a thousand rupees of a rich man. We, therefore, appeal to heads of offices and firms to collect subscriptions from their employees and send the amounts to us to be forwarded to Babu Rajendraprasad.

We publish below list of contributions received on Friday:—

Earthquake Relief Fund, received on 22-2-34, Thursday, as below:

A P	1	0
H R	1	0
Gaiety Hair-Cutting Saloon Eori Bunder, through manager, Mahmed Ismail whole-day's proceeds dated 21-2-34	23	7
M P Ovalekkar	5	0
Staff of S S Haspemi, of The Eastern Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., as below	41	0
M Ebrahim, Master	10	0
A Macdonald, Chief Engineer	5	0
D Rego, Chief Officer	3	0
Hasan, 2nd Officer	2	0
Deck Serang and Crews	7	0
P A Roberts, 2nd Engineer	3	0
Leo Fernandes, 3rd Engineer	2	0
Engine Room Serang and Crews	7	0
Saloon Crews	2	0
Rs.	41	0
Rayagada (Dist. Vizagapatam) Public, through Babu Kheta Nanji, B N Railway, Cont, as below	712	0
Bhai Kheta Nanji's Karkhana (Kachha, Madhapur) now (Raigad)	501	0
Bha Kheta Nanji	52	4
Bha Bhanji Dana	51	4
Gujarati Staff of the same Karkhana, as below:	53	8
Bha Ramji Govind Customers 336 (Kachha Madhapur)	10	0
Bha Dana Nanji (Kachha Madhapur)	10	0
Bha Govind Arjan (Kachha-Kukama)	10	0
Bha Shivji Gangji (Anjar)	2	8
Bha Balashanker Dholakia (Bhuj)	2	8
Bha Daya-Vira (Kukama)	2	8
Bha Virchand Nagji (Rajpara)	2	0
Bha Murarji Hirji (Bidada)	2	0
Mr Velu Bombay Sarang	1	0
Mr Popatlal Bharmal	1	0
Driver Surya Narayan	1	0
Meghaji Mavji	1	0
Mr Kahji Ranchhod	1	0
Adam Dada Carpenter	1	0
Through Sardar Udesingh	5	0
Anant Pradhan Chokidar	1	0
Rs.	53	8
Bawari Padi, through Udian Kadia, Staff as b low	20	0
Through Udia Carpenter Staff, as below	28	0
Ramchandra Mahrana (Sonadi)	1	0
Agadhu Mahrana (Lajipila)	1	0
Chakrapani Maharaja (Lajipila)	1	0
Naran Maharaja	1	0
Pitwas Maharana	1	0
Ganpati Maharani (Belkudi)	1	0
Ramchandra Chhota (Belkudi)	1	0
Nilmani Maharana	1	0
Natvar (Kamapali)	1	0
Nilakura (Land Khichdi)	1	0
Gorhari (Kamapali)	1	0
Jagannath (Samadi)	1	0
J Jasti (Sonadi)	1	0
Naran Chhota	1	0
Pandu	1	0
Naroti	1	0
Urashi	1	0
Duti	1	0
Pahyad	1	0
Basu	1	0
Fakiro	1	0
Sahebo	1	0
Kurso	1	0
Kalu	1	0
Chando	1	0
Markando	1	0
Parsotam	1	0
Kursanobado	1	0
Rs.	28	0
Puriram Maharaja	2	0
Sardar Mahavir	1	0
Sardar Oza	1	0
Sardar Mundi	1	0
Sardar Akali	1	0
Rs.	712	0
The Karwar Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Karwar	25	0
Chitalya Bros. Shop No. 34 Swadeshi Market Bombay	8	8
Profit of one lot of Old Iron sold in Partnership of Old Iron Merchants of Mazagone Darukhana, Rs. 101 and Rs 5|- Soni Asaram Majan Jalgamwalla, through Trambaklal Kasturchand Seth	106	0
Bhagwandas Bros., through Digamber Jain Yuvak Mandal	11	0
Desai Madhukant Venilal & Co., Ankleshwar, through Digamber Jain Yuvak Mandal	5	0
A G Hoosain	10	0
Unanimous	1	0
V M Thenge	4	0
From Sidhpure Odichya Brahmin Resident in Bombay, Second Instalment, as below	17	8
Sukal Mahashanker Jivatram	5	0
Thaker Shankerlal Ambaram	2	0
Vyas Kantilal Chunilal	2	0
Thaker Gordhandas Chhabaram	1	0
Thaker Ishwarlal Girjashanker	1	0
Padhya Chimanlal		

(Continued on page 13)

Readers' Views

FOR BIHAR

Dr. G. Sumati Bai, Registrar, Prema Vidya Peetha, Tungabhadra, in the course of a letter to us writes:—

"What little we could spare towards the Earthquake Fund opened by you has been sent from the Premayatana. But we are not satisfied; nor could we materialise that dissatisfaction into cash needed for the poor victims of the cruel freak of Earth. However, an idea struck me yesterday, as I was meditating on how I could help better. I have consequently decided to offer half the price of my book "Towards Womanhood" to your Three Papers Fund."

Dr. Sumati Bai offers 1200 copies of her publication for sale, half the proceeds of which she has agreed to contribute towards the Three Papers' Fund for Bihar. Copies of the book can be had from Dr. Sumati Bai, Registrar, Prema Vidya Peetha, Tungabhadra, M.S.M. Ry., (South India.) The price of the book is Re. 1.

H. O. H. Fete & Bihar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The H.O.H Fete which was organised for the help of hospitals will come, to an end as soon as the fire days extension period expires. May I, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting to the organisers that after the present objective is fulfilled, and the fete terminates in the normal course, it should continue for some days more to help the earthquake victims of Bihar. The fete has been a very popular one, and there is very little doubt that given a chance, it will help the new cause just as effectively as the present one.—Yours etc.

MOHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN,
"Nedeem" Office.
Bombay, Feb. 25.

Subordinate Government Servants

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been looking in vain all these days for some public spirited man to take up the cause of those subordinate Government servants who, perhaps because they could not make their voice heard, are nettled with impossible conditions of work under the new re-organization. Government have issued an order extending the working hours in Government offices to a stretch of 7½ hours without any interval for lunch or respite. While officers of the higher grades are free to choose their own time of work it cannot be the intention of Government, whose primary duty it is to look after the welfare of the general public, that their own servants who get all the sweat of office work should be denied the ordinary amenity of a little recreation in the evenings. Government would, perhaps, have gained nothing by this arrangement, which they ought to have realised by now, but on the other hand, they would have robbed their hard-worked servants of an hour or two of their pleasant evenings, which they can ill afford to dispense with, both in respect of their health and of their efficiency. I hope this letter would prove an eye-opener and that something would be set afoot to remove this practice as early as possible—Yours etc.

"A SYMPATHISER."
Rasta Peth, Poona City Feb. 22.

Order On Mr. Mavlankar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—H. E. the Governor of Bombay and the Home member, recently told the M.L.C.'s in the council that they had cancelled as many as 587 orders issued under The Emergency Powers Act. Yet it is surprising to note that they have not cancelled the order served on Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, ex-Mayor of Ahmedabad who was interned in Ratnagiri nearly a year ago. Despite the resolution passed by the Ahmedabad Municipality requesting the Government to remove the ban imposed on him, and the fact that Mr. Mavalankar had observed the ban faithfully for nearly a year, Government have not considered it necessary to cancel the order served on him.

Under these circumstances will the M.L.C.'s take notice and raise the question of his ban in the Council at their earliest?—Yours, etc.

FAIR PLAY.

Umarkhadi Catholics' Need

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Holy See entered into an Agreement, dated the 15th April 1928, with Portugal, which abolished the Double jurisdiction and installed Archbishop Lima on the Christmas say of 1928 as the head of the Metropolitan Church of Bombay. As up to now good many Catholics residing at Umarkhadi have been attached to the Whilom Padroado church of Our Lady of Health, Cavel, they are under the obligation of having christenings, marriages, funerals and other services performed by the parish-priest of Cavel. This has been entailing on them great hardships and greater expenses. A new splendid building has been erected at Umarkhadi. I would, therefore, solicit the hospitality of your columns to beg of our prelate to grant the aggrieved residents of Umarkhadi the boon of having the services performed at St. Joseph's for which act of kindness they would be grateful. —Yours, etc.

A LOCAL CATHOLIC RESIDENT.
Umarkhadi Feb. 23.

A Challenge To Indian Scouts

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In Matthew Arnold's "Sohrab and Rustum", it was Sohrab who said to his father that "Truth sits upon the lips of dying men." This fact is beyond a ray of doubt. However one may succeed in contriving to conceal one's genuine thoughts or profound feelings, there is a time when one is bound to ventilate them in their true colours. The following extracts are a specimen of this phenomenon.

"You must remember that some of these natives are not possessed of the same ideas and minds as white men; they have no ideas of chivalry themselves and are full of conceit and self-importance and if this is allowed to grow without a check they are apt to become insolent and mutinous, which is a dangerous thing in country like India and Africa where millions of natives are ruled by a very small handful of whites. It is therefore very necessary to remind them and then to respect the British rulers. . .."

With these words Lord Baden-Powell, the pioneer of the Boy Scout Movement, whom the "Sunday Express" describes as" a world-figure, a national hero, a soldier and a man of uique talents", has deputed his trusted lieutenant, Mr Wilson, to India with a view to ameliorate his movement by affiliating all the Scout organisations to a central body. Mr. Wilson, it may be remembered, was in the Police force of the Government of Bengal, but being unwilling to serve under the Montford Reforms, resigned from service and proceeded "Home" to join the Scout movement.

Such an unworthy attack is made against those organisations which are quite independent and have got to do nothing with the insitution conducted and controlled by Lord Baden-Powell who, with the avowed object of imparting military discipline at the tender age of boyhood, inaugurated in Britain in 1907, the Boy Scout movement which has now a standing membership of two and a quarter million. The chief source of inspiration for starting this movement was his mother who influenced him to write "Scouting for Boys". However this movement came down to India where the "Sunday Express" asserts, "It worked a miracle" At the instance of many a prominent Indian, thousands of boys, many of them in their teens, joined the organisation unaware as they were of the mentality possessed by the father of that movement in discriminating the White and the "Native" races. A noteworthy feature of this movement was the "Scout Jambooree" where the scouts from all over the world had assembled together. Indians being bewitched started a number of organizations independent of Lord Baden-Poweell's movement Even the Municipalities fell easy victims to his Lordship's project that appeared laudable and introduced his movement in the schools under their control. At that time a similar organization known as the "Girl Guide Movement" came into being.

In Bombay, it is a common sight to observe a boy in Khaki shirt and short with a big hat and a green piece of cloth around the neck going to and fro in the street with a big stick like a shepherd's wooden rod, in hand, and we were reminded of the old Lord Baden-Powell with a certain amount of feeling of reverence for his novel idea of cherishing activity in the early age of a boy But the same sight now will be an eye-sore and a too obnoxious one making the heart of every Indian bleed as he remembers of Lord Baden-Powell's sermon on the "Natives" of India and Africa. "He teaches Scouts" says the "Sunday Express", to be like himself, a friend to all animals except pigs" Why this discrepancy? None but the Chief Scout could explain. Lord Baden-Powell can not only differentiate among dumb creatures but makes classification in the human race—between the White and "Native."

It is not difficult for men of Lord Baden-Powell's type to draw a long low. He belongs to the same group of Mayo-Churchills who are exceptionally skillful in measuring other people's corn by their own bushels. The slur that he has cast on the people of India and Africa can on no account be tolerated. It is an insult to Indian nationalism. Now, it is upto the Indian Scouts to repudiate this charge and thus vindicate the honour and dignity of Mother India. Let them resign in a body from the institution of Lord Baden-Powell and thus show to the world once more how bright is the mettle that Indians are made of.

Will those Indians who are mainly responsible for raising the Boy Scout movement in India rise to the occasion and start new independent organisations of their own or prefer to keep mum and meekly pocket the insult?

Will Sir Chunilal V. Mehta and Prof. V. G. Rao act upto the time and thus set an example that others may follow suit?- Let us wait and see.

But I am confident, that Sir Chunilal Mehta will not fail to keep the traditions of an Indian whose honour is the Kohinoor in the crown of his life.—Yours etc.,

V. NARAYAN

IN THE LAND OF THE EARTHQUAKE

(Continued from page 4).

top was visible. They dug out the car after a few days.

It is no wonder that such happenings rendered the people panicky. The shock of the immense havoc of the fifteenth of January must have made them susceptible to the slightest apprehension of danger. At the time of the cyclonic darkness on the morning of the 18th which we have related in the previous article, thousands ran out-side fearing the repetition of the fifteenth of January. The mind after such shocks loses at least temporarily some of its virility.

33 RELIEF ORGANISATIONS.

There are thirty-three relief organisations in Muzafferpore. There is a Relief Coordination Board. Work is going on well; though, the resources, all told are insignificant compared to the needs, and it will take time for organisation, and more money to meet the needs. The office of the local Behar Central Relief Committee's branch at Muzafferpore is the best organised of all those which we have visited so far. It also carries on good publicity work in matters concerning the relief work in the district.

There is also a Government Committee for rendering relief. There is complete co-operation between the Government and the people.

There is one lady doctor from Bombay who was one of the batch of six who were called by the Behar Central Relief Committee, and are working under the Civil Surgeon.

We left Muzafferpore for Motihari in Champaran District on the morning of the 19th.

(Continuer from column 7.)

vels to Palestine, Arabia and India made him all the more reactionary and his recent writings and speeches are literally against the equal rights of Arabs and Indians to govern their ountries. On his father's death, which occurred this week at the age of eighty, Commander Kenworthy now goes to the House of Lords, as Lord Stabolgi, and possibly there as one of the Labour Opposition Peers, he may shine by comparison. Apart from the grief of his father's death, he was recently much troubled in mind about the condition of his aged mother, who having got into wrong association has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for raising money by doubtful means. This case is still under appeal but during her trial, the new Peer showed a great regard and filial loyalty towards his distressed mother.

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Open Air Garages!

The recent test case as to whether motorists are entitled to park their cars at night when they are no longer required for use, on the open road, has resulted in conviction of 22 owners. Whether all these car-owners have their garages for their cars is beside the point. A place for everything and everything in its place, ought to be the motto of every citizen with a "civic sense," Parking places are exclusively set apart for the convenience of the motorists, but there is a limit to everything. For a parking place is not eternally destined to be a parking place day and night.

Suggestion To W. I. A. A.

But one's curiosity is roused as to why these people left their cars for the night on the road at all, instead of shoving them in their garages! One would like to know if they have no garages at all at their disposal. In any case, such indiscriminate use of public roads should be checked, as otherwise it would result in obstruction to those motorists who have no desire to park their cars on the roads for the night!

Special structures for garaging cars and hundreds of them at a time are erected in the cities of the West. Why should not the W.I.A.A., formulate a scheme for the construction of such garages in Bombay? For instance, garages for twenty or thirty cars can be erected at suitable localities in various centres and left in charge of an employee of the Association.

BRITISH LABOUR IMPERIALISM: MORE DISILLUSIONMENT IN STORE FOR INDIA

(Continued from page 4).

the matter is that assisted by the ex-Labourites, like Ramsay MacDonald and Jimmie Thomas, the present "National" Government has borrowed the skeleton framework of its attack on the working class from the commitments of the last Labour Government and of leading Labour and Trades Union officials in the country. Only the Government is attaching to this frame-work more drastic and severe regulations for the operation of the reformed Insurance Act than what the Labour Government would have done. The difference between the two is without distinction and the distinction between the two is not always very perceptible.

Labour Imperialism.

This position of the Labour Opposition gives us, Indians, the foretaste of its still more feeble and sham fight during the coming India Bill. Not only the commitments of Labour leaders but the actual voluntary acts of the last Labour Government have been in many instances more reactionary and repressive than those of a Lloyd George or a Baldwin Government. Labour imperialism has accepted the domination of other nations. A significant example of this ridiculous attitude of the Labour Opposition has come to light this week. In connection with the great London County Council elections to be held on the 8th of March, the Labour Party has issued a booklet of about sixty pages giving fifty points of Labour's "great fighting" against the much-hated administration of the Public Assistance Committees, which are employing. Means Test and other obstacles against the rights of the unemployed workers. The Communist Party of Great Britain has demanded a complete abolition of all this and it demands that even if Parliament passes the new Unemployment Bill, the County Council Public Assistance Committees should not operate it in actual practice. The Labour Party demands that "sympathy and humanity may not be excluded from the Public Assistance administration; and that, in general, the service of human life and happiness shall be the dominant object of the Administration's activities."

Sentimental Friendship for India.

This is the sham difference between British Labour and the inborn spirit of British Conservatism and this is the key to Lansbury's sentimental but fatuous claim to friendship for India. Just as in regard to Means Test and Public economies, Lansbury, as a leading member of the last Labour Government and as the leader of the Official Opposition, has compromised himself on fundamental issues so has he committed himself on the question of imperialism. He and his colleagues try to represent that British imperialism is a more up-to-date and advanced form of socialism than what stupid Karl Marx or Lenin knew. The Tories are fully aware of this double dealing game of the Official Labour Party on the problem of India and they want to take the fullest advantage of it by making the new proposals for India as drastically reactionary as human mind can conceive of. Labour, they know, will agree with all this in principle though it will come out with its stupid London County Council slogan, that "sympathy and happiness may not be excluded from the India Government's administration."

More Resolute Government for India.

The Tory preparations against India have received this week a dramatic turn in the sudden resignation of Lord Lymington, who is, of course, not to be confused with the former Governor of Bombay. This worthy Peer says, in the course of various press interviews, that he has determined views about keeping India in strict bondage under the benevolent British domination and that he knows how to keep the "backward people of India" in law, order and peace. His Lordship's views are so pronounced that he also wants a more forward military and armament policy' for Britain with all the Whiteman's burden. He finds that the firm rule of Mr. Baldwin and his Conservative colleagues is not strong enough for the unruly Indians. In order to arouse public passion, his Lordship, who is, of course, sooner or later destined to go to the House of Lords, has resigned his seat in the House of Commons contemptuously after a five years' experience of it. Having thus acted upto his knowledge and wisdom regarding British rule in India, his Lordship is now going out to India to study for the first time in his life the conditions in that country about which he has already formed such emphatic views. Here is an expert on India-making a beginning to learn about India for the first time in his life. On his return, he will, of course, carry out a raging and tearing campaign throughout the country against India with the added glorification that he recently had been to that country. Thus his political outpourings will acquire the dignity of a "statesman's warning." Naturally, there has been some subdued joy and hope in the British Fascist circles of a new conquering hero from India going over to their fold. Any such romantic and influential recruit like Lord Lymington to the British Fascist ranks would make Sir Oswald Mosley jealous as well as anxious. We have to wait and watch the subsequent events.

Commander Kenworthy.

British politics have this week handed over to the House of Lords another conspicuous figure who though was not at the moment a member of the House of Commons. That is the well-known parliamentary figure of Commander Kenworthy. This gentleman always considered himself a much higher personality than what is friends would agree to. However, he was very zealous, studious and always in earnest. He was known in the House of Commons to be the member who had to his credit about the largest number of questions every year though he was sometime beaten in this record by Mr. Harry Day of the Labour Party. Questions of Commander Kenworthy were generally based on study and prior investigations of the problems that he searched into and his vigilance at question time did act as a check on many Ministers. He possessed the spirit of a good-natured sailor in private life. He joined the Labour Party during the last Labour Government, though, of course, that brought no particular advantage to the workers of Great Britain as his socilalism was purely academic and theoretical. He has always claimed to be a great friend of the Soviet Union demanding her recognition; yet he had a hatred for revolutions. On India, as a Liberal member Commander Kenworthy was a better man during the days of Lloyd George's Coalition. He had rendered considerable sympathetic assistance to the Indian National Congress Deputation that had come over to England during the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms discussions. He never believed in the independence of India but he believed in justice to India.

After joining the Labour Party Commander Kenworthy began to believe in justice to India but with necessary caution. His tra-

(Continued in column 5).

ARSENAL MAINTAIN THEIR STRONG POSITION

Great Struggle For League Football Championship Likely, In First Division

LONDON, February 24.

Arsenal scored only one goal splendidly in an even game and strengthened their position at the head of the first division where a great struggle for championship is promised. Arsenal's play has not been so decisive lately. The additional burden of Cup may prove very great and slip will prove costly.

Forty thousand passed through turnstiles to watch keen exchanges in which defence shared honours. Newcastle were more forceful in the first half and came very naar scoring. Sides changed ends with no goal scored.

On resumption the game continued to be keen and Beasley netted in the fifth minute against the run of the play. Newcastle played determined football and tested Arsenal defence which however proved stolid.

DERBY UNLUCKY.

Derby were very unlucky in their encounter against Sheffield Wednesday with whom they drew. Derby exerted persistent pressure and Groves and Bowers were dangerous but Wednesday defence showed good understanding. At half-time neither side had scored. Bowers, on resumption, headed in for Derby but Burgess equalised towards the end, Kirby Derby goalkeeper, fumbling at clearance.

Record crowd for the season of 30,000 watched thrilling game in which Maw for Leicester lobbing bal. over goalkeeper's head early in the game, established lead which the home team maintained over Huddersfield till the end. Fast and desperate exchanges followed on resumption but Huddersfield failed to score.

TOTTENHAM REPULSED.

Scottish "hunger marchers" who are staying at Tottenham, sent a deputation asking for free admission but failing to obtain this, hung about the ground and were cleared by police. Tottenham began strongly but were repulsed by strong defence and teams changed ends without either side scoring. The game in the second-half became ragged and was uneventful. Nichol, Portsmouth right-half, retired injured ten minutes before finish.

STOKE'S VICTORY.

Thirty thousand spectators watched the match between Aston Villa and Stoke, were kept in a state of excitement. Beresford for Aston Villa netted in the very first minute but Stoke were brilliant despite strong defence and Johnson scored twice for visitors before the interval. Stoke maintained their superiority with more effective shooting and earned deserved victory.

Grimsby are evidently determined to return to the first division. Their goalkeeper Read saved brilliantly in the first minute and a few minutes later stopped Robert's penalty kick. Neither team had scored at changeover. Grimsby, on resumption, got the upperhand and Craven netted for the visitors and Glover increased lead.

Walsh playing his first game for Oldham netted in the third minute after kick-off and Scott equalised before the interval. Muttitt scored Brentfords winning goal four minutes before time.

NORWICH LEADS.

A thrilling struggle between the leaders of the Southern Section opened with Warnes scoring for Norwich in the first minute. Exchanges were even but Norwich played an aggressive game and led by the only goal scored till then. Overkeenness spoilt finer points of the game in the second half.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, February 24.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa 1, Stoke 2.
Blackburn 1, Everton 1.
Derby County 1, Sheffield Wednesday 1.
Leeds 3, Manchester City 1.
Leicester 1, Huddersfield 0.
Liverpool 1, Sunderland 1.
Middlesbrough 2, Chelsea 2.
Newcastle 0, Arsenal 1.
Sheffield United 3, Wolverhampton 1.
Tottenham 0, Portsmouth 0.
West Bromwich 1, Birmingham 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 2, Bury 0.
Boltn 0, Preston 2.
Bradford City 3, Lincoln 0.
Brentford 2, Oldham 1.
Fulham 1, Burnley 1.
Manchester United 0, Bradford 4.
Notts County 1, Swansea 1.
Plymouth 0, Grimsby 2.
Port Vale 5, Millwall 1.
Southampton 1, Hull 1.
West Ham 2, Nottingham Forest 1.

THIRD DIVISION.
(Southern Section.)

Bournemouth 1, Southend 4.
Brighton 3, Aldershot 1.
Bristol City 2, Torquay 0.
Cardiff 1, Bristol Rovers 5.
Charlton 2, Coventry 0.
Clapton Orient 5, Northampton 1.
Exeter 1, Crystal Palace 2.
Norwich 1, Queen's Park Rangers 0.
Swindon 3, Luton 1.
Newport 3, Gillingham 1.
Watford 2, Reading 0.

THIRD DIVISION
(Northern Section).

Barnsley 5, Tranmere 1.
Barrow 5, Darlington 2.
Carlisle 0, Doncaster 1.
Crewe 1, Walsall 4.
Halifax 3, York 0.
Hartlepools 0, Chesterfield 3.
Mansfield 5, Rochdale 0.
New Brighton 3, Rotherham 1.
Southport 1, Gateshead 1.
Stockport 4, Chester 2.
Wrexham 3, Accrington 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.
(First Division).

Airdrieonians 1, Clyde 0.
Ayr 2, Queen's Park 6.
Celtic 2, Aberdeen 2.
Cowdenbeath 0, Falkirk 3.
Dundee 1, Hamilton 1.
Hibernians 0, Queen of South 2.
Motherwell 2, Kilmarnock 0.
Partick Thistle 7, Hearts 2.
St. Mirren 1, Rangers 2.
Third Lanark 1, St Johnstone 4.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE SCORERS

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, February 24.

The following scored in the respective matches played in the First Division of the Scottish League:—

Airdrieonians: Wilson.
Ayr: Taylor, Currie (from penalty).
Queen's Park: Anderson (thrice), Paul (thrice).
Celtic: Crum, Dunn.
Aberdeen: Moore, Robertson.
Falkirk: Bertram (thrice).
Dundee: Rankine.
Hamilton: Wilson.
Queen of South: Cumming, Anderson.
Motherwell: Ferrier; Ogilvie.
Partickk: Bain (thrice); Ness, Mclennan (thrice).
Hearts: Murray, J Johnston.
St. Mirren: Knox.
Rangers: Marshall, Smith (from penalty).
Third Lanark: Hay.
St. Johnstone: Davidson, Galder (twice), Tennant.

RUGBY LEAGUE CUP RESULTS

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, February 24.

The following are the results of the matches played for the Rugby League Cup Second Round:—

Castleford 4, Hunslet 4.
London Highfield 19, Warrington 5.
Salford 5, Halifax 9.
Halikingston 0, Wednesday 10.
Wigan 7, York 13.
St. Helen's Rec. 7, Oldham 7.
Huddersfield 11, Hull 7.
Bramley 17, St Helens 12.

BRIGHTON BEAT BRADFORD.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules:—

Broughton 24, Bradford 12.
Featherstone 23, Leeds 33.
Swinton 9, Barrow 3.

SCOTTISH RUGBY TEAM

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, February 24.

The Scottish rugby team against England at Twickenham on 18th will be: Brown, Shaw, Dick, Lind, Fyfe, Cotter, Logan, Ritchie, Cottington, Allen, Beattie, Stewart, Lambie, Waters and Watherston.

SWANSEA BEAT BRISTOL

LONDON, February 24.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules today:—

North 18, South 0 (At Twickenham).
Blackheath 19, Old Leysians 0.
Bristol 3, Swansea 8.
Cambridge University 3, London Scottish 6.
Devonport Services 11, Old Millhillians 3.
Gloucester 24, Royal Air Force 3.
Northampton 14, Leicester 8.
Oxford University 13, The Army 14.
Plymouth Albion 12, Guy's Hospital 9.
Rosslyn Park 24, Old Blues 7.
Navy 21, Harlequins 16.
Waterloo vs Birkenhead Park (Missing).
Cardiff 27, London Welsh 0.
Newport 0, Llanelly 0.—Reuter.

SCOTLAND BEAT IRELAND

Result Of International Rugby Match

LONDON, February 24.
At Edinburgh in the Rugby International match, Scotland beat Ireland by 16 points to 9.

The International Rugby Match between Scotland and Ireland was played at Murrayfield to-day before 40,000 spectators.

Displaying better combination and greater dash Scotland beat Ireland by 16 points to 9 in 50 second encounter between the two countries. Showers and gusty wind made conditions difficult but Scottish forwards scrummaged well and broke away quickly and their backs did some fast running and snappy handling.

"IRISHMEN UNIMPRESSIVE."

Irishmen were unimpressive. Their forwards began well and stuck to their task but they failed to pack low enough.

Irish backs' play was untelligible, their passing indiscreet and tackling weak. Ireland started great rush and Russell scored a try when the game had been in progress for five minutes. Thereafter Scotland had the upperhand and Dick scored a try for the home team which Shaw converted. Allan then followed with a penaltygoal and Crawford put home team further ahead by scoring a try.

The score at half time was: Scotland 11 points, Ireland 3 points.

On resumption Dick again scored a clever try which Shaw converted. Ireland made a great effort to retrieve the position and O'Connor and Russell scored, a try each for visitors neither of which was, however, converted.—Reuter's Special.

NO FRESH HAVOC IN NEPAL

Govt. Of Bengal Issue Communique Contradicting Report

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

The Government of Bengal has issued a communique contradicting the News Agency message which appeared in the Calcutta papers on February 14 last saying that fresh havoc had been caused in Nepal by further shocks on the night of February 11 last and the inhabitants of Nepal Valley were in a state of panic and that town of Kirtipur had been submerged by flood caused by earthquake.

The information received from the British Envoy at Nepal, says the communique, contradicts this report.

Shocks which occurred since January 15 last have been very slight and have caused no damage.

There has been no flood in the Nepal Valley. There is no panic amongst the inhabitants there.—United Press.

THUNDERSHOWERS IN BURMA & ASSAM

Rainfall May Extend To Frontier & Kashmir

POONA, February 25.

The low pressure area over the head of the Bay of Bengal has become unimportant after causing local thundershowers in Upper Burma and Assam with a few falls of rain in Bengal.

Yesterday's low pressure area which extended from the Punjab to Chota Nagpur has got accentuated under the influence of a fresh western disturbance and depression has appeared this morning, over Upper Sind and south-west Punjab. Local falls of rain are reported from North-West Frontier Province and a few falls from Kashmir. The temperature continues to be above normal from North-West Frontier to South-West Bengal and Orissa, being markedly so generally in North-West India.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Myitkyina half an inch; Lashio and Bhamo a quarter; Silchar three quarters; Shillong a half; Dinajpur, Drass and Drosh a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will extend in the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and the adjoining hills of the Punjab and scattered duststorms will occur in north-west India. A few thundershowers are also likely in east and north Bengal, Assam and Burma.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 4,500 miles away with epicentre apparently near Sakhalin islands to north of Japan was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at twelve hours five minutes Indian Standard Time on Saturday, the 24th February.—A.P.

CLOTHES & MEDICINES FOR MUZAFFARPUR

Central Office Receives Over Rs. 1800

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Central Office, Kalbadevi Road, writes:—

The following further contributions have been received by this Office:—

From the Members of the Bombay Commission Agents Association:—

Messrs Jaywant Shantaram Bros. Rs 101; Messrs Vasudeo Keshav & Co. Rs 101; Messrs Govind Yeshwant Shet Rs 81; Messrs Shivram Raghoba Prabhoo Rs 61; Messrs Shankarappa Saku-Muchkundappa Kupasth Rs 55; Messrs Hari Ganesh Prabhoo Rs 51; Messrs Narayan Balwant Deshpande Rs 51; Mesrss Anant Ghanashyam Asgaokar Rs 51; Messrs Mahadeo Atmaram Parsekar Rs 51; Messrs Lashman Damodar Nayak Rs 51; Messrs Balaji Sitaram Naik Rs 51; Messrs Mahadeo Bapoo Zalye Rs 51; Messrs Vasudeo Parashram Vagh Rs 51; Messrs Kasturi Nagesh Pai Rs 51; Messrs Nilkanth Padamsi Rs 51; Messrs Shankar Satwapa Rs 51 Messrs Hari Pandurang Lele Rs 51; Messrs Revappa N Hatarki Rs 31; Messrs Parashuram Lachmayya Rs 31; Messrs Narayan Venkatesh Shenoi Rs 30; Messrs Narayan Bhagvant Rs 25; Messrs Lakshmidas Shamji Rs 25; Messrs Vithaldas Haribhai Rs 25; Messrs Ghansham Govind Rs 25; Messrs Kashinath Manohar Rs 25; Messrs Savalram Moolshet & Co. Rs 25; Messrs Shankar Pandurang Punalekar Rs 25; Messrs Ramchandra Savalaram Pansare Rs 25; Messrs Bholakrishna Krishna Kamat Rs 25; Messrs Murgappa Anna Gagwad Rs 25; Messrs Mahantappa Tapsheti Rs 25; Messrs Govind Vishwanath Borvankar Rs 25; Messrs Shantaram Govind Kamat Rs 25; Messrs Ankush Ravloba Prabhoo Rs 25; Messrs Vithal Balwant Herwadkar Rs 25. Messrs S Narayan Lakshman Kamat Rs 25; Messrs Bhavansa Kabade Rs 25; Messrs D G Gore Rs 25; Messrs Kagal Laxman Anant Pai Rs 25; Messrs Rajaram Buchchoo Bhai Rs 21; Messrs Venkatdas Narayandas Rs 21; Messrs Bhagvandas Ramdas Parulekar Rs 15; Messrs S Vithal Narayan Kamat Rs 15. Messrs Ganpat Vithoba Kamat Rs 15; Messrs Ramchandra Gaurihar Rs 15; Messrs Sadasiv Sitaram Dabholkar Rs 15; Messrs Anant Balkrishna Bidye Rs 11; Messrs Laxman Raghunath Joshi Rs 11; Messrs Mallappa Sangappa Holikatti Rs 11; Messrs Biraya Swami Navani Rs 11; Messrs Basaprabhappa Ghatnatti Rs 11; Messrs Charbasappa Mallappa Varai Rs 11; Messrs Pandurang Gunashenai Rs 11; Messrs Bapubhai Vinayak Rs 11; Messrs V Baliga & Co. Rs 10; Messrs Yeshwant Krishna Parulekar Rs 5. Messrs Kalkusa Tuljansa Rs 5; Messrs P L Kamat Rs 5; Messrs Shankarappa Gangappa Dhad Rs 5; Messrs Madu Allappa Virappa Rs 5; Messrs S Gunashenai Rs 5; Messrs Ramdas Narsimha Naik Rs 5; Messrs Kalyajt Vanmali Rs 3; Messrs Kalgappa Rachappa Kapalganti Rs 2; Messrs Laxman Vithal Parulekar Re 1; Messrs Vaman Govind Korgamkar Re 1; total Rs 1,830.

LESS:

Amount sent direct to the Cattle Relief Committee, Bombay Rs 151. Already acknowledged on the 9th February 1934 Rs 1,000; total Rs 1,151; less Rs 679.

THASRA COLLECTIONS.

Collections from Thasra (Gujera) as follows:—171/0/0.

Mr. Bhogilal Jamnadas Shah Rs 11; Mr. Natvarlal Pranlal Shah 10; Jeverbhai Girdhardas Shah Rs 10; Govindlal Gopalal Desai Rs 10; Bhailal Dayabhai Shah Rs 7 A. Sympathiser Rs 5. Mr Ghanshyam Ganpatram Trivedi Rs 5; Mr Maganlal N. Modi Rs 5; Hargovandas J. Patvari Rs 5; Dr. Kantilal Chimanlal Nyaya Rs 5; Mr. Chaturbhai Rs 5; Mr Dayabhai Muljibhai Raval Rs 5; Mr Trikamlal Jettalal Desai Rs 5; Pranlal Maganlal Desai Rs 5; Mr Desaibhai Haribhai Patel Rs 5. Mr Manilal Jettabhai Patel Rs 5; Dr. Ufarchand Bhaichand Saija Rs 5; Mr Ramanlal Manilal Vaidya Rs 3; Mr Bhailalbhai Maganlal Patel Rs 3; Mr Maganlal Motibhai Patel Rs 3; Mr Dayabhai Revandas Patel Rs 3; Mr Dhulabhai Patel Rs 3; Mr Rukminiben Revashankar Rs 3. Mr. Chimanlal Chottalal Desai Rs 3; Mr. Hargovandas Mulchand Rs 2; Mr Seth Nyalchand Rajpal Rs 2; Mr Bhailal Tribhuvandas Modi Rs 2; Mr Achavlal Jettalal Gandi Rs 2; Mr Amratlal Aditram Travadi Rs 2; Mr Kalidas Motichand Shah Rs 2; Mr Balkrishna Chaganlal Trivedi Rs 2;. Mr. Rasiklal Bhailal Desai Rs 2; Mr Nandlal Amratlal Sheth Rs 2; Mr. Khadsyata Ginning Factory Rs. 1; Mr Ambalal Kashibhai Patel Rs 1; Mr Chandulal Prabhulal Parikh Rs 1; Mr Manibhai Kodarbhai Rs 1; Mr Manilal Chottalal Bhat Rs 1; Mr Ramanlal Maganlal Mehta Rs 1; Mr Rasiklal Ratanlal Desai Rs 1; Mr Shankar Manilal Pandya Rs 1; Mr Shamlal Trikamlal Gandi Rs 1; Mr Ratanlal Gopalal Pakai Rs 1; Mr Bhogilal Bapulal Shah Rs 1; Mr Ramanlal Hiralal Shah Rs 1; Mr Umiashankar Hargovan Travadi Rs 1; Mr Mr Muljibhai Ganpatram Rs 1; Mr Nanalal Chhaganlal Rs 1; Mr Chimanlal Jivram Vyas Rs 1; Mr Dayashankar Bapuji Thakar Mr Dayashankar Bapuji Thakar Rs 1; Mr Gopal lal Chottalal Mehta Rs 1; Mr Chunilal Shivabhai Patel Rs 1; Mr Ambalal Damodar Shah Rs 1; Mr Maganlal Tribhuvandas Modi Rs 1; Mr Lalluzhai Vathabhadas Rs 1; Mr Hiralal Vithaldas Shah Rs 1; Mr Vrajlal Trikamlal Rs. 1. Rs 171

Total Rs 850-0-0.

CLOTHES AND MEDICINES.

This Office has also received from Messrs. Radakisan Rajaram and Co., Princess Street. 2 Dozen half lb. tins of Alpha-Lac, a substitute for breast milk and etc. for medical relief, and from M/s. B. G. Desai and Sarvate family, clothes.

The Central Office has despatched to Muzaffarpur one bale of clothes worth Rs. [illegible]/0/ and eight packages of medi[illegible]

SELF-HELP IN VAKOLA

Newly Started Village School Makes Rapid Progress

(From A Correspondent).

Vakola is a village about a mile to the East of the Santa Cruz Railway Station. It is sparsely populated mostly by agriculturists. Recently, however, Bombayites have been acquiring land and settling down here presumably on account of the rural charm of the place and its comparative freedom from mosquitos.

Since 1920, the number of families resident here have more than doubled. Unfortunately, civic amenities have not kept pace. In the matter of education particularly, no school was available for the vernacular education of a large portion of the children of school going age. The nearest school being about a mile and a half away, only the well-to-do sections, used to send their children to the distant school.

To meet this requirement, the residents addressed a petition to the District Local Board requesting the creation of a small vernacular school. But as the Board had no funds to spare, the President of the Board suggested that if the residents started a school and ran it satisfactorily for some time, he would try to persuade the Board to give the school some assistance. At his suggestion a subscription list was opened and promises totalling about Rs. 310 were obtained. A small committee of five members was elected to carry on the preliminary work connected with the starting of a school. After considerable exertion the committee felt confident of managing a school consisting of a Marathi and a Gujarati section.

The opening ceremony of this school was performed on 14th December last and about 50 students were immediately admitted. Since then the strength has greatly increased and there are now 78 Marathi and 38 Gujarati boys and girl on the roll.

It is indeed a pleasure to see some hundred children eager to benefit from this school. It is hoped that this puny institution started from the voluntary contribution of middle class residents of Vakola and the adjoining suburbs will soon stand on its own legs, with the co-operation of charitable institutions and educational societies, till such time as the local authorities either come to help or take over the management.

AGRA'S QUOTA FOR BIHAR RELIEF

AGRA, Feb 24.

The Agra Bihar Relief Executive Committee met at Seth Achalsingh's place Mahavir under his presidentship.

Seth Achalsingh was elected to represent on the Bihar Central Relief Committee Board and it was resolved to collect more funds.

Uptil now, Rs. 5,000, 12 bales of clothes and 116 buckets have been despatched.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay receved Meherban Babasaheb Narayanrao, Jagirdar of Ichalkaranji at Government House.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Brabourne attended the races in State.

I. C. S. OFFICER IN CHARGE OF RELIEF

Co-ordination Of Work And Reconstruction In Bihar

PATNA, Feb. 24.

Mr. W. B. Brett, I.C.S:, assumed charge as Relief Commissioner. It is understood that his duties will largely relate to the problem of reconstruction and he will also be touring the affected districts to co-ordinate relief work.

Local officers of districts in north Bihar, including the Commissioner of the Tirhut division and the District Magistrate of Muzaffarpur had important consultation here, with the Governor, regarding the earthquake situation and the future course of action.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, after visiting Muzaffarpur, left for Sitamarhi. He will meet the Maharaja of Darbhanga on February 26.

The Rajendra Prasad Central Relief Fund now totals Rs. 15,80,425.

BENGAL'S HELP

In the course of a letter to Sir P. C. Ray, Babu Rajendra Prasad says: "We have already received the sum of Rs. 46,000, and are grateful to you for the four lorries, and three cars you have been good enough to purchase for us. We hope you will continue to take interest in us and that Bengal will continue to contribute and help us to bear our sore trial."—A. P.

DARBHANGA MUCH AFFECTED

Want Of Publicity Leads To Paucity Of Relief

The Secretary of the District Central Relief Committee, Darbhanga writes:—

The district of Darbhanga is one of the worst affected districts in North Bihar. Many of its Thanas—specially the Thanas of Madhubani Sug-Division and the areas comprising the northern portion of the Sadar Sub-Division—being in continuation of the Sitamarhi Sub-Division of the District of Muzafferpore have suffered as badly as the Thanas of the latter (Sitamarhi) Sub-Division. The towns of Darbhanga, Laheriasarai, Madhubani and Samastipore have suffered no less—majority of the houses having fallen down and the rest being cracked and unfit for habitation. The lands in the rural areas—the land which were most fertile in the Madhubani Sub-Division in the whole of Jallay Thana, northern portion of Darbhanga Thana and portions of Bahera Thana of the Sadar Sub-Division as also the Warisnagar Thana of the Samastipur Sub-Division have turned into deserts owing to heavy deposits of sands.

EPIDEMIC BREAKS OUT

Problems of reclamation of lands, housing, cleaning of wells and providing tube-wells where the wells have been destroyed totally and feeding the people are so great as baffles one's imagination. The needs of the suffering people are so great and our resources so limited in view of the vastness of the problems that we require more men and money for the service of the needy. Epidemic in the forms of smallpox have broken out in the Benipatti and Madhwapore Thanas while Cholera is spreading in Rajnagar and more Epidemics are apprehended in the near future, of the problem of water supply is not fully tackled. The Government should supply tube-wells and money to the District Board to fully solve this great problem.

LACK OF PUBLICITY

It was partly due to want of proper publicity and party due to want of easy communication that the Relief Societies coming from outside did not care to rush to Darbhanga and take up Relief Work both in the town and the rural areas which remained neglected for a considerable time. No doubt some relief parties came here and have done what they could, but considering the vastness of the problem of relief, their help was a drop in the ocean.

The Ramkrishna Mission has upto date distributed 48½ Mds. rice 10 Mds. pulse, 419 clothes and 412 blankets, constructed some huts and rendered medical help. Messrs. B. K. Paul's party also rendered help to the injured while the Indian Medical Association has also served the injured. The Marwari Agrawala Panchayat opened cheap shops for selling Puries at Samastipore and Darbhanga and have given Rs. 600 for well cleaning. It is, therefore apparent that the relief rendered by the societies is very insignificant and the task of the Bihar Central Relief Committee has become difficult. But inspite of this, its relief operations are being carried on with vigour.

It has opened 46 centres in the rural areas which are in the charge of the Centre Officers.

TEMPLE PRIEST TURNED OUT

Interesting Incident At New Delhi Monument

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

Panchkui which is a sacred monument of the Hindus where an ancient temple of Siva is situated near the crossing of the Panchkui Road and the Mutiny Memorial Road is a place of gathering for performing religious rites and ceremonies after cremation.

Recently a covering was erected over the raised platform. But the New Delhi Municipality objected to any erection on the site and had the covering pulled down. The local Hindus resented and for a time police watch was necessary.

It is pointed out that while the New Delhi Municipality objected to this, the surrounding places as well as the road itself remain in a deplorable state and nothing for their betterment has been done.

HINDU SABHA'S RESOLVE.

The Executive Committee of the New Delhi Hindu Sabha at a recent meeting resolved that the above mentioned temple of Siva should be placed under the direct control of Hindu Mahasabha to be managed by the New Delhi Hindu Sabha.

Meanwhile the Land Development Office obtained possession of the temple in accordance with a legal decree and turned out the priest of the temple resulting in the Hindu worshippers' loss of opportunity of offering worship. Some Sadhu came to the spot this morning and sat down there to witness as to who are objecting to worship. Interesting development is expected.—United Press.

3 YEARS RIGOROUS FOR MURDER

Hotel Boy Gets Fatal Stab For Refusing Tea On Credit

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 25.

Mr. S. M. Kaikim, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad sentenced one Dhana Gova to three years hard labour for murdering one Khoda Atma on November 22 last.

The cause of dispute was that the deceased who was working as a boy in the local hotel refused to give a cup of tea on credit and this answer enraged the accused Dhana. In his fury he gave a severe stab with a penknife which killed Khoda.

The accused was arrested and placed before the Magistrate who committed him to the Sessions.—United Press.

Multani Shikarpuri Panchayat Collects Rs. 10,000

Invited by the Multani Shikarpuri Panchayet, Mr. K. F. Nariman went to Barbhai Moholla, Malharbai Hall, on Saturday night where he was handed over a cheque of Rs. 5,000 to be sent to Babu Rajenprasad to be used in the afflicted area.

Out of this sum Rs. 1,000 have been ear-marked for cattle relief.

The Panchayet collected Rs. 10,000 and the remaining five thousand rupees have been sent to Swami Ramdas Khatwalla who had opened a relief centre at Darbhanga.

For Best Originial Work In Hindi

(From A Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 23.

The Seksaria Mahila Paritoshika Samiti of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad, has decided to award "The Seksaria Mahila Paritoshika" of Rs. 500 to Smt. Chandravati Lakhanpal, M.A., on her book entitled "Strion Ki Sthiti" which has been considered to be the best original work of the year in Hindi by a woman writer.

This prize will be awarded at the forthcoming session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan in Delhi in March.

For Rajen Babu Fund

The tolal of the donations received till February 23 for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Babu Rajendra Prasad Earthquake Relief Fund including the already acknowledged amount is Rs. 1,39,316-3-6.

For Viceroy's Fund

The total of the donations received till February 23 for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund including the already acknowledged amount is Rs. 1,78,626-15-9.

Solitary Steel Producing Plant Must Be Protected

Policy Of Imperial Preference By Back Door Must Be Ended, Demands Swadeshi Sangh

The All-India Swadeshi Sangh has issued the following statement:—

The question of protection to the Indian Seed industry is now again before the Tariff Board. In this connection it is necessary, from the point of view of the Swadeshist, to emphasise how meagre is our progress in utilising steel production in India. Unless we make an organised effort to produce machinery for industrial and agricultural purposes in the country itself there will be no incentive to the establishment of iron and steel manufacturng plants. At present the Tata concern at Jamshedpur is the only Steel manufacturing concern in the country and as the Steel industry is an essential key industry to the progress in manufacture of every civilised country it is natural that in the case of India this one and only concern of ours should be given State protection.

NO RAPID PROGRESS.

Time and again the industry has received protection but owing to various factors the chief of which is acute foreign competition coupled with the low internal demand, the indigenous iron and steel manufacture has not made rapid progress. At present India's normal requirement annually is a million and a half tons of steel production. The Jamshedpur concern can produce up to 600,000 tons. Of the remaining 900,000 tons, the continental steel producing concerns supply a large amount because they can quote at cheaper prices in India than the British and the British supply is gradually diminishing. Before the War the British imports of steel into India came up to 60 per cent of the total demand. Now they have diminished to 40 per cent. It is not the Indian product which has been displacing British steel but Continental concerns. The protection afforded to Indian steel through legislative action has not been of a kind to encourage and stimulate more production. The Government purchase of Tata products would have trebled if Government requirements had been as great as was once expected. But they have been obliged, owing to the continuous depression, severely to curtail their construction programme and let it be remembered that the State remains the most important buyer of Tata Steel.

OTTAWA PACT.

The British steel manufacturers have not looked upon with favour this continued protection by the Indian Government of an Indian industry. They make the amazing demand that there should be a free entry of Iron and Steel products of the United Kingdom into India and that there should be levied by the Indian Government a higher duty on non-British products entering India. They go further. They suggest that there should be a division of the Indian market between the Indian and the British producers, thus shutting out completely the Continental imports. The hardship, such an arrangement would entail for the Indian consumer, does not concern them. Nor does the fact that the Ottawa agreement between the Indian and the British Steel interests has worked out most unfavourably for India.

RECIPROCITY A MYTH.

Under that agreement a preference was given in the British market to Indian pig iron while the duty on British imports into India was reduced. The arrangement had an air of reciprocity. But as was pointed out immediately the agreement was concluded, by Indian commercial bodies and the Indian Nationalist press, this reciprocity was a myth. It was not an arrangement under which an equal and a fair amount of benefits was to be shared by the two parties. Experience has proved the validity of this contention benefit to the Indian producer in the British market can be put down to about 5 lakhs while the reduction of duty on British imports has involved the Indian Government into a loss of revenue of 12 lakhs for a period of 8 months and if the calculations are to be made up to September 1934, that is the full period of the supplementary Ottawa Ag- It is coinputed that the reement, the loss in revenue will aggregate to nearly 30 lakhs. The Indian Government can in these times of financial stringency hardly afford to bear such a serious loss in revenue. But this policy of imperial preference by the back door has made Indian revenues suffer at a time when Government are devising every possible means to tap new sources of revenue. And at this very time the British Steel interests have the hardihood to assert that the policy of protection to the Indian Steel industry, as laid down by the Tariff Board and acted upon by the Government of India is "most provocative."

PENALISING THE CONSUMER

If the point of view of the British Steel manufacturers is accepted by the British Government and pressure brought upon the Indian Government from Whitehall to accept the same, whatever may be the views of the Indian Tariff Board, it will mean a direct penalisation of the Indian consumer. At present he has the advantage of buying Continental steel because it is cheaper in price and no less deficient in quality than British steel. The Indian manufacturing plant cannot provide for the whole of the Indian demand. Because of this it must not be the case that the gap must be filled up by a non-Indian source of supply which demands the shutting out of other non-Indian sources. Long ago the Tariff Board laid down that the whole purpose of protection was, so far as the Steel Industry in India was concerned, to secure the economic welfare of the country generally by arranging the distribution of the burden of protection equitably over the different classes of Indian consumers of steel. It was on these data that they decided to arrange for a system of protection to the Indian steel industry. Their method has not involved an unfair distribution of the protection burden on the consumer. But the astonishing British demand for parcelling out India as an exclusive field for them and for the Indian producer on a territorial basis will certainly penalise the consumer, make Indian revenue suffer far more than they have already done, antagonise the Continental steel producing countries against us and will be of no real help to the industry itself. The Tariff Board, we are sure, will pay no heed to this brazen demand.

J. N. TATA FORESAW.

In this connection it is useful for us to realise why India should still be unable to increase the internal demand for iron and steel materials. Not only is this a sign of our low purchasing power, it is also an indication that we are accustomed to secure our supplies of these articles from abroad with no thought of manufacturing them in the country itself. It was only the genius of J. N. Tata which foresaw the possibility of producing high grade steel in India but his example has not been emulated. Why should it be that for rods, bars, plates, sheets, wires, cables, tubes and pipes, to mention a few of the iron and steel materials which a civilised country requires, we must still look abroad for providing our modest demand and that we should have only a solitary steel producing plant in the country?

JAPAN'S EXAMPLE.

In Japan 30 years ago the iron and steel industry had only a secondary place. After the Russo-Japanese war it developed rapidly and with the increased activity in the country itself of ship building and machine manufacture industries the establishment of private Iron and Steel companies rapidly increased. In 1920 the total number of iron works in Japan was 232, the number of employees engaged in them being more than 500,000. At present the annual domestic demand in Japan for pig iron and steel is approximately 959,422 tons and 1,172,352 tons respectively. The domestic production percentage has increased to 64 per cent in pig iron and 47 per cent in steel. The production of tubes and pipes has now reached such dimensions that they are successfully competing with foreign products both in quality and price, and the export of the articles has increased notably during the last seven years. In 1926 Japan exported tubes and pipes to the value of 666,129 yen. In 1930 the exports were valued at 1,241,586. It is not on record that Japanese exporting interests were active in demanding that any particular foreign country should allow their goods entry free of duties.

A. I. KHADDAR EXHIBITION

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League and the All-India Spinners Association an All-India exhibition will be held from April 28 to May 13 exclusively devoted to the display and sale of Khaddar. In this exhibition the Khaddar produced by the peasants of Bihar, the area most affected by the recent earthquake, will be on sale. It is hoped by the organisers that the Bombay public will patronise this type of Khaddar and not only help thereby the manufacture of Khaddar but materially assist those upon whom the blow of the recent earthquake calamity is the heaviest. It is absolutely necessary that public support should be large and truly generous. The latest reports indicate that, the economic misery of the afflicted people in Bihar is much greater than was at first supposed. The idea of holding the exhibition in Bombay which will serve as an instrument to draw public attention to the plight of the masses in Bihar and also serve the purpose of stimulating Khaddar production is therefore very commendable. The Sangh hopes that the organisers of Exhibitions at other places during the next few weeks, such as, at Poona and Bareilley will also devote a large space to Khaddar and earmark a substantial amount of the exhibition revenue to the purpose of earthquake relief.

SPECIAL FEATURE.

At the Bombay Exhibition, the organisers state, special stalls will be erected to sell Bihar Khaddar, the main object of doing this is to assist the reorganisation of weavers and spinners in the Bihar districts. Very interesting statistics of the loss caused in this part of the country will be prominently brought to the notice of the Bombay public, so that the latter can render further assistance to relief by buying more Bihar Khaddar. Let it be remembered that Mahatma Gandhi says in writing about Khadi and Harijans: "The use of genuine Khadi constitutes some (be it ever so small) automatic return to the poor for their continuous exploitation by the comparatively rich and can in the aggregate become a mighty return".

SWADESHI MARKET.

The work of the Swadeshi Market, Bombay, deserves notice. The public patronage of this remarkable institution has been so far encouraging but it is not so encouraging as to make the organisers feel that the public has realised what a great help the market is in advertising Swadeshi goods and stimulating their sale. The public response should be far greater than it is when one notices that in this Market it is possible to secure the supply of practically all the demands of a middle class Indian household by buying articles under one roof, made in the country itself. Greater encouragement by the public will induce the stallholders who are men with small capital and have to depend for the success of their enterprise upon the rapidity of day to day sales, to stock a larger variety of Swadeshi goods, thus helping Swadeshi manufacture itself.

5 ★ 5 ★ 5 ★ 5 ★ 5

FIVE DAYS EXTENSION

H.O.H. Fete & EXHIBITION

The Committee have decided to extend the period of the H. O. H. Fete & Exhibition until the 5th March, 1934.

The whole of the proceeds of the last day will be given to the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund.

The B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways and the B. E. S. T. Co. have kindly arranged to continue their special late services of trains and buses.

ADMISSION

		Adults	Children
H.O.H Fete and Exhibition	Monday to Friday	As. 4.	As. 2.
	Saturday & Sunday	As. 8.	As. 4.

Amusement Park Remains As. 2.

Season Tickets expire on the 28th February. It is not proposed to issue Season Tickets for the extension period. Season Tickets holders please note.

PURDAH LADIES

The Fete Grounds will be reserved for Purdah Ladies on Wednesday, 28th inst., from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m.

ADMISSION PRIZES

Lucky Admission Ticket Number Prizes Given Daily

SAVE YOUR Entrance Tickets AND

TO-NIGHT H. O. H. TO-MORROW

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L.M.&S. (Vadtalia, SURAT)
Cures Radically HYDROCELE Without Operation
in 15 minutes. In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.
For Booklet of details and certs, send 3 annas stamps.

SIGNS OF PLAGUE IN BARODA

BARODA, Feb. 24.

Signs of plague are seen in Petlad, Dharmaj, Ranoli and other places of Baroda State.

The medical department is taking all precautionary measures.

There are few cases of meningitis fever in certain parts of the city.—United Press.

RELEASES FROM VISAPUR JAIL

POONA, Feb. 24.

Six Maharashtriya Civil Disobedience prisoners including Mr. V. V. Atitkar, a local Congressman of repute were released from the Visapur jail after serving their terms.

It is learnt that there are at present nearly 175 Civil Disobedience prisoners at Visapur jail.—United Press.

Announcement

We are glad to ANNOUNCE that the Company has made the PROGRESS mentioned below in its NEW LIFE business and thank all its POLICY-HOLDERS, SYMPATHISERS and FIELD-WORKERS for the unrestricted co-operation they have rendered to the Company, and trust that the same will be continued hereafter in greater measure.

	Rs.
NEW BUSINESS Received in 1933	1,11,45,000
NEW BUSINESS Completed in 1933	94,14,000

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LIFE FUND	Rs. 2,10,00,000
TOTAL POLICIES in force exceeds	Rs. 9,00,00,000

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ORDINANCES THREATEN INDIAN TRADE & INDUSTRY

Indians Look To Colonial Secretary To Safeguard Their Interests Against Manoeuvres Of White Settlers

UGANDA, (By Mail.)

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Uganda presented the following address to the Right Honourable Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonise during his visit to Uganda and Kenya Colony.

"We beg to submit this short memorandum on the subject of Commercial Indian Economic Issues in this Protectorate. The Settlers activities on economic issues are apparently involving the very existence of Indian trade and industry, through the gradual introduction of Ordinances, on the plea of co-ordinating the unification of economic policies in the neighbouring territories of Kenya and Tangaryika Mandated Territory. Of late there are several Ordinances introduced in Uganda and these, it seems to us, are purely recapitulations of Ordinances already introduced into Kenya and the Mandated Territory.

In no circumstances does this Chamber think it advisable to subjugate the principles of economy in trade and commerce to political issues. All that is desired by this Chamber is the maintenance of the present system of retail trade, carrying with it the strictest penalties, which guarantee quality and protect commercial morality.

INDIANS' PLIGHTS

At the retail trade in the far interior parts of this Protectorate is in the hands of Indians and is the very backbone of their existence, this Chamber requests the Colonial Office to safe-guard their interests, obtaining His Majesty's Imperial Government's consent to exercise the power of dis-allowance of any measure or ordirance that might affect the Economic Issue of Indian interests,

This Chamber feels confident that the Indian Commercial interests will receive full consideration in your hands and any measures embracing monopolies, and or market systems, should be discontinued in this country which is still in development state.

Finally this Chamber wishes to bring to your notice that the introduction of the Alternative Taxation, or the Graduated Poll-Tax, is mos detrimental to the general population of the country and should not be introduced into Uganda.

May we further bring to your notice that it is a basic principle of our Chamber that we, as Indians look directly to the Imperial Government for a final decision in any matters which arise whereby our vital interests are affected, and we do ever pray that we may always have this privilege extended to the Indian Community in the Protectorate of Uganda,

In conclusion we beg to bring to your notice the fact that, arising out of matters concerning the "Closer Union" of these three Territories, we have the written assurance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that if and when this shall be decided, Uganda's present laws shall not be subjected to the legislation of other Territories, but shall be controlled and maintained directly by the Colonial Office.

NO HEART-BEATS FOR 8 YEARS

Doctor's Case Startles Medical World

Nearly eight years ago the heart of Dr. H. W. D. Crook, of Wonford House, Exeter, stopped beating.

It has never beaten since.

Yet he is still alive—and active, says the "Sunday Express."

He works hard six days a week and even drives a car.

And, so far from worrying, he takes a sane professional interest in his case, which has started medical experts.

The history of the case begins on a date years ago, when Dr. Crook, then studying at Guy's Hospital, London, several times contracted rheumatic fever.

The valves of his heart became enlarged.

It is these valves which, by opening and closing regularly, keep the blood circulating. The pumping of the valves causes the "beat" of the heart.

When they are enlarged, the blood flows evenly through, and there is nothing to keep up the circulation.

"A LUCKY PERSON."

During his latest illness—in 1926—the specialists at Guy's found that his valves were permanently enlarged.

It seemed impossible that he should go on living.

"The doctors did not tell him of his condition," said Mr. J. W. Crook, his brother, to a "Sunday Express" representative. "They thought that, as a a medical man, he would realise how serious it was, and possibly die of shock.

"To their amazement he produced a stethoscope from under his pillow, and told them he had listened to his heart every day and knew its condition.

"'It's a very interesting case,' he said jocularly."

"I suppose I am a lucky person," said Dr. Crook to a "Sunday Express" representative.

"I am absolutely fit and well, and suffer no inconvenience whatever."

"The muscles of my heart have become strengthened in such a way as to compensate forfaulty valves.

"Any suggestion that I am liable to die at any moment is without justification."

Manchukuo's New Name To Be Ta Manchu Tikuo

Emphasizing that the coronation of Henry Pu Yi on March 1 would be in accordance with "the will of Heaven," the Hsinking Government says Manchukuo would be renamed Ta Manchu Tikuo, meaning Great Empire of Manchu.

The enthronement is scheduled for sunrise and will be held in the open-air Altar of Heaven, where the temperature probably will be below zero. Only high officials of Japan and Manchukuo will attend.

The new Constitution definitely will not be ready for some time.

HIDDEN GLORY OF ST. SOPHIA

Turkish Govt. Permits Restoration Of Priceless Mosaics

Nothing could give stronger evidence of the sincerity of the liberal principles of the new Turkish Government than its permission to uncover the Christian art in what is now a Mohammedan mosque—the famous San Sofia, once "the jewel of Christendom," observes the "New York Times." Ghazi Mustapha Kemal and his Council of Ministers two years ago granted to the Byzantine Institute of America the privilege of undertaking the labour of restoring to the world the glory that has for five centuries been hidden in this mighty temple built by the Emperor Justinian. When it is remembered that the Turks, coming into possession of Constantinople, ordered these mosaics in which Christian symbols appear covered so that they might not be seen by the worshippers of another creed, and when it is appreciated that the crosses placed there by the builders are again glowing in their original colours, it will be realized what a remarkable concession has been made by Turkey.

As the London "Times" observes, the decorations so far uncovered, in the narthex, are of an imperial splendor. When the work has been completed in the main building, "one of the greatest architectural interiors" in the world will again be visible. Meanwhile the mosaics, suggest that we are, as Mr. Whittemore, to whose diplomacy, ingeunity and patient skill the recovery is mainly due, has said, in the presence of Metropolitan masters in this art. Istanbul recovers by this restoration its memory of the time when, touched by the imperial wand, it was, as Constantinople, not only the most learned and civilised but also the busiest and richest city of the world.

GANGMEN'S GRIEVANCES

Dohad Union Secretary To Negotiate With Agent

(From A Correspondent).

NAGDA, Feb. 24.

On account of certain troubles between a number of gangmen and the Sub-P. W. I. Nagda and finding no redress of their alleged long-standing grievances, at the hands of the higher authorities, the men approached the B. B. & C. I. Railway Union Dohad and accordingly Mr. Nandurbarker the Secretary arrived here this morning.

A meeting of the gangmen was held in which they complained about harassing treatment meted out to them. The staff alleged that they were required to do the work that was supposed to be of private nature.

Mr. Nandurbarker assured the staff that the Agent would be requested to make inquiries into their alleged grievances and accordingly negotiations were at once started.

In response to the appeal made to the staff, a number of gangmen enrolled themselves as members of the Union on the spot.

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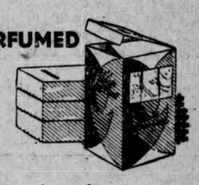

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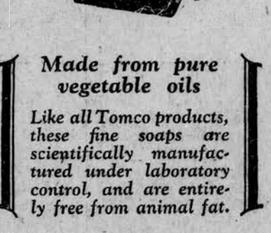

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"At Home" To Retiring Ajmer Judge.

(From Our Correspondent).

AJMER, Feb. 23.

Day before yesterday the Ajmer Indian Club gave an "At Home" to Mr. Sahibjada Abdul Wahid Khan, District and Sessions Judge on the eve of his retirement.

The Commissioner and other distinguished personalities of Ajmer were present.

FROM LIP TO LIP
THE NEWS FLASHES

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Jobs For Men And Home For Women

DR. FRICK AIRS NAZI VIEWS ON RACE, POPULATION AND FAMILY

(By Dr. FRICK, Minister of the Interior, Germany).

The National-socialistic movement can claim to have saved the German Nation under the leadership of Adolf Hitler from complete political destruction and the Reich from dissolution. But it would be a great mistake to believe that thereby the main problem had been solved. Everybody having a deeper knowledge of these questions knows that the more difficult task, namely the arrest of the cultural and racial decline of the German Nation, must still be accomplished. Germany has not only suffered from immense losses of the best of her race during the Great War, but is to-day also the country which shows the strongest decline in the birth-rate. Neither Berlin and the other great towns, nor the middle and smaller towns are to-day capable of maintaining the number of their population. Only the rural districts still show a small surplus of births which is, however, insufficient to compensate the losses in the German towns. Our people as a Nation are without doubt becoming gradually too old and senile.

But it is not only the number but also the value and quality of a part of the population which in the same degree give rise to grave reflections, because the number of hereditarily unsound families is steadily increasing. It must be borne in mind that in particular, imbeciles and mentally deranged persons often have on the average greater progeny than the hereditarily sound. That means that the more valuable and more capable parts of the population will be severely reduced in numbers within a few generations, if this state of affairs continues as hitherto. Furthermore we must watch with anxiety the continuous mixture of races and the degeneration of racial status. The former German Government lacked the courage to bring about a change in this dangerous state of our population.

ECONOMIC SLAVERY.

It is interesting to search for the causes of this decline. If we glance at German history we observe that we have changed from an agricultural State into an Industrial one. Already in 1807 Hardenberg commenced the development of an Industrial State. By allowing the soil to become private property he paved the way to the liberalistic system of economy in Germany. The growth of towns and the industrialisation of Germany was a further consequence. The natural development of the people with the peasant's idea of the family and the selection of the fittest in the country, ceased to remain effective. Our legal system, the monetary conditions and the insurance laws tended to change the ideas of morals, of descent, family and progeny. Thus individualism, class-hatred, marxism and communism developed. Mechanisation of labour and economic slavery after the simultaneously helped to accentuate the moral decline of our Nation. The liberalistic spirit poisoned its soul and destroyed the sense for family life and the desire for children. The natural consequence was an extremely heavy decline in the birth-rate in Germany.

"MISUNDERSTOOD HUMANITY".

In view of the burden of indebtedness, taxation and contributions to State Insurance weighing heavily on our people, we must not shrink from perceiving that the State will have to change the entire legal system and lower the expense for the support of the mentally deficient and anti-social persons. It is surprising to learn what costs the public have to bear for these deficient and anti-social individuals, for the sick and imbeciles, for the lunatics and criminals. All these cost the State many times more than the assistance of a sound individual requires. In consequence of this exaggerated care for the single individual, the will of the healthy is automatically destroyed and desire of families to limit their progeny is promoted. This kind of modern humanitarian idea and social care for the sick, the weak and inferior individual works out in the end as cruelty to people on the whole and, ultimately, as an anti-social measure which must finally lead to destruction.

In order to avert such a disaster, it is necessary to change the entire system of regulations for public health and to modify the duties of this department in respect to racial hygiene and greater consideration of race and population. On the one side the State has the duty to prevent the propogation of persons heavily afflicted by hereditary diseases and on the other to care for the unborn, i.e., to try by all means the number of hereditarily sound progeny. Naturally we shall also continue to take care of the sick and mentally deficient ones, but in the interest of the whole Nation and its cultural standard, this must not be done in a form of misunderstood humanity to the disadvantage of the people hereditarily sound. On the contrary, we must consider it a neglect of our Christian and social love of our neighbours, if we continue to allow in spite of the knowledge acquired that the hereditarily unsound have progeny, which would mean immense suffering for themselves as well as for the members of this and the coming generations.

NEED FOR CHANGE.

The law to prevent hereditarily unsound progeny gives us the opportunity to prevent an undesirable increase of an inferior and deficient population. Little, is, however, hereby achieved if we do not succeed in obtaining a sufficient increase of the valuable and hereditarily sound people by positive measures which tend to help the founding of families and thereby to increase the population.

The German legislation so far has undoubtedly given advantages to families without or with few children. Unfortunately, this development cannot be altered all at once in view of our extremely bad economic position. Naturally, we are endeavouring by all means to effect a change particularly in the way of taxation. But besides this, it is our duty to take care that the state of affairs is changed which had the effect that millions of mothers are still obliged to go out to work and to neglect their domestic duties, whilst comparatively very large number of young and unmarried men are living on public means. It is necessary for the men to return to their places of work and for the women to their duties as housewives and mothers.

SPARTAN IDEALS.

History teaches us that the peasants are the root of our Nation and that the preservation of the hereditarily sound German peasant's family is in the end decisive for the growth of our population. The German farm has at all times been the place where the German Nation recovered inspite of war and epidemics and from where it always gathered new strength. It must therefore be attempted by all means to couple the best German blood with German ground soil. Settling must thereforee take place in a way that a sufficient increase of the population is ensured by means of legal provisions regulating taxation and the rights of inheritance.

NATIONAL REVOLUTION.

The Reich, the States and Communities must investigate how their entire administration affects the question of population and must reform it as far as necessary. But decrees and economic measures alone do not suffice to awaken the desire for children in a Nation. We must not overlook that it is a problem principally of an educational, psychological and ethical character. Youth must also be educated in this sense and it must be regarded as its duty to become fully conscious of the value of German hereditary substance.

I consider it the foremost duty of the Government of the National revolution to spread and cultivate these ideas in the German Nation and to do all in its power to raise and maintain the racial status of the German people in the heart of Europe.—United Press.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY LABOUR CLUB

OXFORD, (By Mail).

Four demands are made by the Oxford University Labour Club in regard to the freedom of undergraduates. The points do not include, like those of the October Club, the abolition of the Vice-Chancellor's academic and civic veto or the setting up of an undergraduates' council. Its demands are:

1. The right of the student to lead the life of the ordinary citizen in all non-academic activities.
2. Equal status for men and women in the University.
3. Complete freedom of expression on all religious matters.
4. Complete racial equality in the University.

Other demands include the following:—

Formation of clubs without proctorial permission or insistence on a senior member on the committee, and registration to be merely formal.

The formulation of specific conduct rules for student societies in consultation with representative students, to replace the existing general statutory discretion of authorities as sole warrant.

Intervention of proctors to follow transgressions, not to anticipate them.

Complete freedom of student publications subject to the same conditions.

Abolition of limitation of the number of women in the University, mixed parties regulations, limitations on bars' notices and restaurants.

Students advisory committee to the delegacy of lodgings.

The ultimate aim of the programme, the club manifesto declares, is complete self-government for undergraduates.

DEAN INGE ON RUSKIN

"True Blue Tory Socialist"

Dean Inge was one of the eight speakers who did honour to the memory of John Ruskin in mail week at a dinner of the Ruskin Society.

The President (Mr. J. Howard Whitehouse) declared that if Ruskin's teaching were applied to the international and national positions existing to-day a way would be found to solve the problems. The great human fact about his teaching was his insistence on the value of human life and on the right of men and women to be able to live in peace and beauty, free from all dictatorships.

Mr. Whitehouse said he wished to protest against certain studies of Ruskin which had appeared in recent years, particularly a life of Ruskin by Mr. Wilenski. "No one said Mr. Whitehouse, "who knows anything about Ruskin would dispute the fact that in his personal life he observed the standards the purity and the unselfishness of a modern St. Francis and enriched the world by his kindness and generosity. It remains fo Mr. Wilenski to invent innuendoes against the personal character of Ruskin, and I desire to protest against a book which appeas to me to lack any truthful view of Ruskin, in which inferences are accepted as facts, which charges the most industrious man of the century with being an idler—a "silly old josser" was the exact phrase used by Mr. Wilenski—and of the greatest modern writer of prose we are told by this man that he 'could not write for toffee."

Dean Inge said that Ruskin was one of the prophet of the platonic revival of the nineteenth century. He was a true blue Tory Socialist, as Plato was before him, and had faith in young aristocrats taking the lead in social reform. He would have liked to see something like Plato's system of unpaid guarcisely that of Plato, who had seen hoped the old families might supply the material. His attitude towards industrialism was precisely hat of Plato, who had seen it on a small scale in Attica.

Ruskin in an unguarded moment said he would have liked to blow up Manchester, Birmingham, and similar towns, an attitude that did not now seem as unreasonable to us as it did then. The closest connection existed in his own mind between his art criticism and his efforts to reform society. His system of moral discipline leading to a good life could never be out of date.

Dean Inge added his protest to the chairman's. "I really wish that Ruskin were alive now to deal justly with gentlemen like Wilenski," he said.

Mr. Eric Gill said Ruskin saw that art and life were bound together, but to-day we saw a complete divorce of art from life. "Many times in conversation," he said, "I have heard modern artists congratulating themselves that their works had been bought by Manchester, Birmingham, or Melbourne. That is what modern works of art are for. Museums are their home; we have mass production; man is a tool, his work is no longer his means of culture, and he is only living when he is not working.

"The difference between Ruskin and our modern critics," said Sir William Mothenstein, "is that while he was a political economist as an art critic he was never political. He dared to attack men he passionately admired if they fell below his standard. The courage with which he upheld the standards of artists still represents something which I feel is a potent force to-day."

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COMRADES "IN SKY" GREET COMMUNIST CONGRESS!

How Three Soviet Scientists Lost Their Lives In Attempt To Fly Into Stratosphere

(From Our Correspondent.)
MOSCOW, February 1.

Since professor Piccard's ascension, the study of the stratosphere has become one of the most important problems before the scientists of our days; especially now that it is suggested that a specially constructed apparatus could accomplish a speed approximately of 2,000 kilometres, if travelling above a certain height.

STUDY OF STRATOSPHERE.

The U.S.S.R. where scientific research work is sponsored and encouraged by the government, could not remain indifferent to such an important problem as the study of the stratosphere. Many scientific organizations set to work to prepare for ascensions into the stratosphere. On September 30, 1933 the first Soviet stratostat, the "USSR", took off from Moscow and made a successful ascention reaching a height of 19 kilometres, beating Piccards's record by 3 kilometres. One of the most important discoveries made by this flight was that there is only a slight difference between the air high above the earth and that near the earth's surface. Many of the tests and discoveries made were never published.

ANOTHER TRIAL.

After the ascension of the "USSR", it was decided to make another trial to study the stratesphere in the winter time. The stratestat, "Osoaviakhim", was built for the purpose. Some of the most important Soviet savants participated in the construction of this stratostat. It was equipped with a number of automatic apparatus to automatically register stratospheric conditions and take samples of the air at various heights.

January 30 was found to be the most suitable day for the flight of the stratostat, due to extremely favourable meteorological conditions. The temperature, unusual for this time of the year, was not under —7C.

THREE YOUNG SCIENTISTS.

Three young scientific workers, who had taken an active part in the building of the stratostat, were chosen for this ascent into the heights. Paul F. Fedoseenko, a distinguished engineer and Red Army officer was appointed commander of the stratostat. Andrei Vasinko, aged 35, the second member of the crew, was the chief of the scientific research department of the institute of Ways and Communication. The third and youngest member of the crew aged 23 was Ilya Usiskin, a specialist in cosmic radiation and assistant to the famous profesor Joffe.

The stratostat, which took off at 9 a.m. on January 30 in the vicinity of Moscow (village Kuntsevo) sent its first radiogram from above at 9-16 a.m. Listen in! Listen in! 'Sirius' (name of the radio sending station in the stratostat, Osoaviakhim) speaking; height 1,600 metres; we crossed the clouds; temperature, —3c outside".

This was followed by another message at 9-32 a.m. from a height of 6,000 meters; temperature.—22c.

15,000 METERS HIGH.

At 9.56 a.m. 'Sirius' radioed that they had reached a height of 15,000 meters; temperature outside, —45c; temperature inside the gondola, O C. Information was also sent that they could hear no more radio messages from earth and that they were surrounded by clouds and could not determine the direction in which the stratostat was moving.

"COMRADELY GREETINGS"

At 10-40 a.m. another message was received from a height of 19,000 meters; temperature —42c: "Send our comradely greetings to leader of world proletariat, Stalin". In answer to this a radio message was sent from the earth saying: "Our comradely greetings to the heroic crew of the stratostat, "Osoaviakhim". After that three successive messages were sent from the earth, but in vain. No reply was received. This caused great anxiety on the 'earth' for their comrades 'in the sky'.

At 11-16 a.m. the earth heard Sirius signals and the following message: "We have made these observances: "outside temperature, —38c; inside, plus 15c; final height, 20,500 meters".

TO COMMUNIST CONGRESS

At 11-42, quite unexpectedly, another message was received running thus: "Our greetings to the 17th Communist Congress and its leader comrade Stalin from the height of 20,600 meters."

After this two radio messages were sent by the earth, to which a reply was received at 11-59 a.m. saying that the messages from the earth were received perfectly. Following this connexions were cut off and until 4 p.m. there was no news from Sirius. Two messages which were caught up between 1 and 4 p.m. were inaudible and the contents were completely confused. Then, messages were transmitted to all parts to be on the look-out for the stratostat. The danger was increased by the dense fog which soon covered all the territory around Moscow.

NEWS OF CRASH.

On the morning of 31st January the news was spread throughout Moscow that the stratostat had crushed as a consequence of a catastrophe. The first cable from the place of the catastrophe was read to the delegates of the 17th Communist Congress, at present in progress in Moscow.

A Special Commission has been appointed to investigate the causes of the catastrophe, however, an official statement, which throws some light on the circumstances which led to the catastrophe, is already available.

"The catastrophe occurred," says the statement, "because the stratostat, which was blown to the South-East from Moscow by strong wind-currents, while still at a great height-fell into extremely unfavourable climatic conditions".

PARTING MESSAGE.

Great importance is attached to the following message caught up by an amateur radioist at 1 p.m. at a distance of 15 kilometers from the city Gomel: "Attention Stratosta, Sirius speaking —inform the authorities please— we have fallen into a zone of fogs and clouds—we see no way out—the gondola has been covered with a thick layer of ice— we are falling down—two of my comrades are in a very bad condition—end."

The 17 Communist Congress, to whom the crew of the stratostat send a message of greeting, has decided to immure the ashes of the dead heroes in the Kremlin wall, after cremation.

The bodies of these three heroes who sacrificed their precious lives, full of energy—is a great loss not only to the Soviet Russia but to the entire civilized world.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SCHEMES

Imperial Board Considers Sugar Committee Proposals

NEW DELHI, Feb. (22) (By Mail).

Proceedings of the Board of Imperial Agricultural Research began with a resolution expressing the Board's deep and intense sympathy with the agriculturists of Bihar in their presen distress resulting from the recent earthquake and assuring the Bihar and Orissa Agricultural and Veterinary Departments of the Board's hearty support in the great task of rural reconstruction especially in any schemes of research and experiment connected with the restoration of the normal agricultural life of province. The resolution was unanimously carried.

SUGAR RESEARCH SCHEME.

The Board considered several schemes on the agenda. The Scheme for the establishment of an Imeprial Sugar Research as recommended by the Sugar Committee was taken up first. Certain questions of administrative detail regarding the status and salaries of the technical posts and the qualifications essential for the various technical posts and the relative importance of factory experience and other post-graduate training.

The last item discussed was the proposal for the grant of Rs. 14,500 during the period 1st October 1933 to 1st March 1935 towards (1) the maintenance of the laboratory for collection, breeding and despatching beneficial parasistes at Farnham Roya, and (2) the investigations into the control of insects and moulds injurious to stored products at Slough, and it was recommended to the Governing Body for sanction.

The next meeting will be held to-morrow to receive the reports of the committee dealing with scientific details of the various progress reports and new schemes.—United Press.

"HIS REPUTATION AT STAKE"

Prayer Of "Big Businessman" Partly Granted

(From Our Correspondent).
KURLA, Feb. 25.

Final order was passed yesterday by the Resident Magistrate, Mr. V. M. Jadhav, in the application filed by an accused's pleader to prohibit the press representative from publishing the Court proceedings regarding the framing of the charge of criminal breach of trust against him in Bombay newspapers on the ground that the reputation of his client, who, according to him, is a "big businessman" in Bombay, would be further injured by the circulation of the report at that stage, among the commercial community.

The following is the full text of the order:—

"It is prayed by the defence pleader Mr. Patil that Mr. Mehta, the press representative should be prohibited from publishing the framing of the charge against his client in the newspapers. He further states that his client had suspected that the reporter was instructed to report the charge from furtrer injuring the business credit of the accused."

Referring to Mr. Mehta, the Magistrate said: "He is a reporter of two or three Bombay newspapers. He often attends the Court, and reports the proceedings of this Court from time to time. He had reported the first hearing of this case. At the time of the last hearing he was present. He said that he had been carrying on the business of a reporter honestly and impartially. He added that he had also published the proceedings of the Sessions Court, Thana, in which the order of dismissal of the cross-complaint, filed by the accused in the Bandra Court, was reversed in that Court. He showed also the newspaper cutting. I do not find that there is any justification to hold that the reporter had deliberately aimed at injuring the reputation of the accused. It seems to me that it was done by him in the ordinary course of his business."

With regard to the prohibitory order, the Magistrate observed: "There is a Section 352 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It is enacted for the benefit of the public, and for preserving the dignity of the Court. Certain right has been conferred upon the members of the public, bringing in its fold, automatically, the liberty of the press, though in a limited sense. In all criminal proceedings publicity is of greater importance. The presiding judge or a magistrate has the control of the proceedings, and has the power of admission and exclusion, according to his discretion. The Court can no doubt prohibit publication of certain proceedings in certain cases. But the discretion must be used judiciously and sparingly. The Courts nowadays seldom prohibit the publication of the proceedings before them. There are occasions, no doubt, in all courts of justice, when matters are, or ought to be, conducted in privacy to avoid scandals—such as when there are prosecutions for assaults with intent to ravish, rape, acultery, offences against decency and defamation implying a charge of such offences."

"It is urged by the defence pleader," continued the magistrate, "that the accused is a businessman having extensive credit in the market, and that his business reputation would suffer if the framing of the charge against the accused is published in newspapers. For the purpose, he has supplied some information. The framing of the charge denotes a distinct stage in warrant trials. It may be noted that the defence has neiher opposed the framing of the charge nor has he argued against it.

"In these days of economic depression, the reasoning of the defence seems to me to be a little bit forceful and persuasive. However, absolute prohibition of the publication of any such proceeding will be improper, impolitic said sometimes questionable on the ground of expediency, in cases such as of theft, criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust and cases of the like nature."

Concluding, the Magistrate said: "The prayer of the accused is partly granted. Reporters shall not give the details of the charge nor shall they publish the name of the accused, pending final disposal of the case by this Court."

POONA SUPPORTS TEMPLE BILL

POONA, Feb. 24.

A largely attended meeting of the Poona city and cantonment residents held last night under the presidency of Karmvir Vithal Ramji Shinde of the local Depressed Class Mission passed with an overwhelming majority a resolution supporting Mr. Ranga Iyer's Harijan Temple Entry Bill that is pending before the Legislative Assembly at present.—United Press.

EINSTEIN INSTITUTE HAS 20 STUDENTS

First List Shows All To Be University Instructors Or Graduate Workers

The first list of students in the Institute for Advanced Study, situated at Princeton, appears in the current issue of the Princeton Alumni Weekly in an article entitled "Queen of the Sciences."

The article discusses the institution's plan of study, and praises the members of the faculty, chief of whom is Dr. Albert Einstein, famous matematician and physicist. The faculty is composed of five professors, one associate and three assistants. In adition to Dr. Einstein, the full professors are Oswald Veblen, James Waddell Alexander, John von Neumann and Hermann Weyl.

Professors Veblen and Alexander, before joining the faculty of the institute, were for several years professors in the mathematics department of Princeton, while Professor von Neumann, a professor of mathematical physics since 1930, divided his time between Princeton and the University of Berlin. Professor Weyl until recently has been a professor of mathematics at the University of Gottingen.

Walther Mayer of the University of Vienna is the associate on the staff, while the assistants are Charles Chapman Torrance, former instructor at Stamford University; John Livezey Vanderslice, former Instructor at Princeton, and Leo Zippin, who served last year as resident assistant to Professor Alexander.

There are only twenty students at the institute, all of whom are college graduates and, in general, holders of advanced degrees. Several are instructors on leave of absence from their own universities. The Alumni Weekly points to the low ratio of students to faculty members.

LANCASHIRE IMPORTS

Protest Against Levy Of Lower Duty

Mr. Jagmohandas J. Kapadia, Hon. Secretary, the Bombay Shareholders' Association has addressed a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, New Delhi, on the subject of the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Bill, 1934, as under:—

"Sir,—I am directed by my Committee to protest against the action of the Government of India in providing in the above Bill a lower duty in respect of imports from Lancashire. The Government have taken this action in pursuance of the Agreement arrived at between the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and the Lancashire Textile Delegation.

"This action of the Government is open to grave objection, in that it is against the considered opinion of the Tariff Board, who has come to the conclusion that in order to safeguard the industry it is necessary to apply the same duties to all imported goods, including those from the United Kingdom.

"Having regard to the fact the Bombay-Lancashire Agreement was arrived at before the publication of the Tariff Board's Report, my Committee submit that it is only fair that the Bill should be circulated for public opinion and that in the meantime the present scale of duty should be maintained on the imports from Lancashire."

RELIEF GRANTED TO RYOTS INADEQUATE

Parlakemedi's Suggestion To Madras Finance Member

MADRAS, Feb. 24.

The general discussion on the budget resumed to-day in the Madras Council when Mr. J. K. Metherell (European constituency) said the financial position was proving the unwarranted reimposition of salaries cut in provincial and subordinate staff.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed complained that the money realised through confiscation of articles such as silver, silk etc., smuggled from the French territory adjoining Madras presently filled the coffers of the Government of India while it ought be credited to the account of the Madras Government.

The Raja of Parlakemedi while congratulating the Finance Member for presenting a balanced budget with a small surplus felt that the relief granted to the ryot was inadequate and suggested the reimposition of protective tariff and regulating prices with a view to help the agriculturists to realise a reasonable return for their produce.

"THE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY"

A Call For Democratic Leadership

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

A manifesto on "Liberty and Democratic Leadership," has been signed by a number of persons prominent in politics, the Churches, the universities, art, and science—145 in all.

The manifesto says:—

"The modern world is confronted by a new wave of violence in political thought and action. Democracy is again at stake. The struggle for liberty is once more a vital issue. Political movements are rapidly spreading, whose members are prepared to use violent methods both for the pursuit and the retention of power.

"Hitherto in this country we have retained our traditional regard for public order, personal liberty and freedom of thought and discussion. But there have recently been signs in some quarters even here of a readiness to appeal to passion and violence in place of reason and persuasion. Parades of Fascist Blackshirts are not infrequent, their intimidating behaviour and mobilization at meetings are already on the way to becoming a public nuisance and could, if unchecked, prove a menace to free speech.

"The Communists also, though less military in their organization and demeanour, are no less militant in language, and speak and write in terms of revolutionary violence. Moreover, Fascists and Communists alike pour scorn upon democratic institutions and advocate their displacement by dictatorial methods. . . .

"We believe that there is an increasing number of men and women in this country of all parties, or of none, who would be prepared to see the Parliamentary machine used for swift and far-reaching measures both of international and economic reorganization, if the programme of such measures were submitted to them on its merits alone, with a view to meeting scientifically the demonstrable needs of the situation. They are alienated by threats of revolutionary action or arbitrary repression; but they are ready to respond to a bold lead in which they are asked for intelligent co-operation and not brow-beaten into unintelligent submission. It would be a disaster if so unrivalled an opportunity were ruined for lack of such leadership. . .

"We believe that at this moment we have in Britain a public that is anxious beyond all precedent for calm, efficient, and active leadership. . . This public is ready to respond to the methods of reason by supporting a courageous, constructive, and democratic lead. By this way, and not by the way of violence, can an opportunity be afforded for applying to our economic life the principles of order and design without the sacrifice of spontaneity and freedom."

The signatories include (in addition to Labour leaders like Mr. A. V. Alexander, Lord Allen of Hurtwood, Mr. George Lansbury, and Lord Noel-Buxton), the following:—

Professor Ernest Barker, Canon F. R. Barry, Sir Basil Blackett, Mr. John Buchan, M.P., Lord Cecil, the Archbishop of York, Sir Arthar Eddington, Sir Henry Hadow, Sir F. Gowland Hopkins, Lord Horder, Mr. Laurence Housman, Lord Howard of Penrith, Professor Julian Huxley, Mr. A. D. Lindsay (Master of Balliol), Sir Oliver Lodge, Mr. Hugh Lyon (Headmaster of Rugby), Professor Gilbert Murray, Lord Eustace Percy, M.P., Sir Nigel Playfair, Lady Rhondda, Lord Rutherford, Sir Herbert Samuel, M.P., Professor and Mrs. J. L. Stocks, Canon B. H. Streeter.

SAD END OF HARIJAN FARMER

Allegations Against Baroda Revenue Officials

Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothari wires from Bhavnagar under date Feb. 24 as follows:

The Kathiawad Provincial Office of the Indian States people Conference received accounts of excesses alleged to have been committed by some Kodinar Taluka revenue officials in Baroda State making collections of the first instalment of revenue.

Information comes to-day that a Harijan farmer Bhaya Palla, expired on the 20th.

The statements recorded allege that the Harijan Bhaya was made to sit in the open before aval karkun's office, the whole day and night on the 20th. Severest cold proving unbearable Bhaya became unconscious at midnight. He was taken home in the morning and kept in bed for a month, but died on Feb. 20.

EDUCATIONIST CRITICIZES COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Notre Dame Vice-President Says It Has Required A 'Course In Concubinage'

The Rev. John F. O'Hara, vice president of the University of Notre Dame, in a talk before the Notre Dame Club of Boston on January 20 criticised Columbia University for what he termed "requiring a course in concubinage."

"In his 1931 report to the board of trustees," he said, "President Nicholas Murray Butler lamented the decline in good manners, not only among the younger generation but also upon the part of their elders.

"He blamed this condition on the anti-philosophies and pseudo-psychologies of our day.

Less than two months after the publication of that lament, Columbia announced a new course, to be required of all sophomores, in 'a freer conception of the relation of the sexes, unhindered by law or religions.'

"The head of the university deplored the decline in good manners and his faculty required of the students a course in concubinage."

The speaker also attacked the five-year plan of the University of Wisconsin, which came to a close about the same time, he said.

"Students were expected to evolve their own ideas of education and reach their own definitions of life," he said. "Just what has been done to straighten out the souls of the young men and women that were warped in the experiment, we have not been informed."—"New York Times."

JAPAN, LEAGUE AND IMPERIALISM

Some Facts And "Fallacies"

Mobilisation Of Public Opinion Urged

Organised under the auspices of the League of Nations Union, Indian Bureau, Bombay, a debate was held at the League's Office, on Saturday evening, when Countess Dr. Vera Crassi moved a resolution, namely, that "Japan's withdrawal from the League blocks International Co-operation." Mr. K. T. Chandy lead the opposition. Mr. A. Myers presided.

A large number of speakers spoke on the occasion, the majority supporting the strengthening of the peace efforts through the League.

Countess Dr. Vera Crassi in initiating the subject of the discussion pointed out that the control of communications of transport, telephone, telegraph, broadcasting—had all along, till now, been in the hands a group of Powers including Japan, all of whom, in the absence of an efficient Central Power in China able to maintain and enforce peace for the continuance of co-operation of all nations in international trade, shared among them extra-territorial rights and the agreed duty of affording moral support to maintain peace without violence to Chinese sovereignity. Japan's withdrawal from the League on an admittedly national policy of enforcing her claims in China by force of arms, followed as it was by the protest of China and the other powers to the League, had therefore changed the whole situation in China beyond recognition. Especially in the matter of international control of transport and communication shared by several nations, the policy of Japan had sown the seeds of war when every Power might naturally be tempted to use the same means of force to maintain such rights. Japan's policy in Manchuria and her present position there had made it impossible for other nations to maintain international policy.

IMPERIALISM CONDEMNED.

Mr. K. T. Chandy in opposing made a long speech and made his position clear by saying that he was second to none in condemning the imperialism of Japan, but that it meant also condemnation of imperialism in general—whether it was the imperialism of England or France who trumpeted they were in the League. The speaker wanted "no negative peace," but extremely desired positive peace which, however, the imperial nations, were not interested in, for according to the speaker, the other powerful nations besides Japan were practising "imperialism through the League." The question of Japan in Manchuria raised many vital issues. The criterion of judgment, said the speaker, was what was meant by international co-operation?

AIM AND OBJECT OF LEAGUE.

The League was established, reminded Mr. Chandy, for out lawing war and instituting peace. The two standards used to measure the effort of international peace, he said was the usual imperialist standard which major nations including England swore by, and the standard of Abraham Lincoln of positive freedom. According to the first standard Japan was not culpable, in view of her tremendous economic interests in Manchuria and the menace to her aims in the threat of advancing communism in China.

The speaker then spoke about Japan's position in World Trade, her population problems, and the Emigration Laws in other countries, her entire dependence on foreign trade, due to less than 40 per cent. of Japan being able to enjoy meagnre existence by cultivation, and about Manchuria where she had invested some millions.

The speaker then examined the Imperialism of England of France, of America, even of New Russia and Germany, and said that these nations could not in justice cast stones at Japan which did nothing wrong measured by the standards of the West, especially as the speaker maintained that the path of imperialism was the same. "To condemn one without the other is to be partial," said Mr. Chandy, but added that real positive peace was impossible in an imperialistic framework.

The speaker considered the League of Nations as a League of imperial nations of the West, in that the members of the League who rejected the claim of the self-defence of the League itself struck however in defence of themselves and instanced the precedent set up by France by her friendly policy with Japan in an Asiatic revisionist policy that "will undermine the foundations of peace."

Mr. M. V. Venketeswaran, the Honorary Secretary of the League Union in Bombay, who had returned from his tour, was the first speaker and made a speech in defence of the motion.

"FALLACIOUS ARGUMENT."

The argument of the opposer Mr. Chandy was entirely fallacious, he said, and the conclusions unjustifiable when it was considered that countries like Siam, Manchuria, China could not lay claim to be imperial nations. The hand of external imperialism was plainly visible. On the basis of imperialism—"a word bandied about by platform-speakers—and words undergo changes in meaning and connotations" said the speaker, policies of aggressive nations were supported. Another allegation that "the League is an assemblyage of Imperial nations" was entirely a wrong statement. Another subtle phrase "that the League was dominated by Imperial Powers" was also a frequent catch-phrase, and if careful attention was focussed to the League,—its functions and its powers and its efforts towards evolution to strength—all these fallacies could not hold.

"AN EVOLUTION."

The League as an organisation was onever intended to be dominated by any nation or a group of nations and the whole world could also be considered to have been dominated "without consent" by certain powers, not to speak of the League. Can the League affect the arming of Russia; but it stood to reason that if nations as a group surrendered powers and instituted a federation without which Peace was increasingly becoming impossible, peace could be achieved; and the institution of the League was an attempt at that idea. There was no hope for world other than such "an evolution" as the League was attempting.

Other speakers also spoke supporting the motion, particularly Mr. E. R. Gurney and Mr. Megherian.

LACK OF SENSE OF SELF-SACRIFICE.

Mr. A. Myers in bringing the proceedings to a close by a short speech deplored the want of sense of self-sacrifice in nations, pleaded for mobilisation of public opinion in every nation for peace which, however, he thought was deplorably lacking in evidence. He hoped endeavours would be made to strengthen the peace machine.

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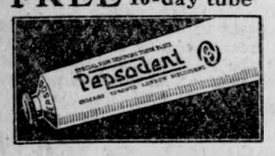
FREE 10-day tube



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Britain Opposed To Philippine Independence

Former Assembly President Asserts Independence Will Lead To Anglo-Japanese Conflict

Philipine independence might precipitate a war between Great Britain and Japan, and in an inevitable war between Soviet Russia and Japan "bet your money on Russia," Sir Frederick Whyte (formerly president of the Indian Legislative Assembly and later political advisor to the Chinese Government) told the Foreign Police Association, Boston, on January 20. About 1,000 persons attended the association's luncheon.

The statements of Sir Frederick were made during a discussion of the Far East, in which three speakers agreed that war between Russia and Japan was almost inevitable, that a conflict between the United States and Japan was remote and that the sphere of political and commercial conflict was passing from the Western World to the Pacific and the Far East.

Moreover, it was held that American foreign policy in the East should be restated to meet present conditions and that peace or war in the East depended in considerable measure on how long Japan's military and naval leaders were able to retain their power. It was said that they had embarked on warlike and imperialistic policies to withdraw attention from a serious internal situation.

Sir Frederick strongly advised against the granting of independence to the Philippines. In addition, he said that in his opinion Britain would oppose Japan's avowed attempt to gain naval parity with the United States and Great Britain at the naval conference of 1935.

The opposition, he said, would be based on the view that Japan had embarked on admittedly imperialistic ventures, had declined to sign a non-aggression treaty with Russia and had shown itself warlike in temper.

In warning against Philippine independence Sir Frederick said that such a move would endanger Anglo-American relations on the permanence of which, he said, rests the hope of the world. If the Philippines were freed, he said, Britain would be faced with this alternative: It would have to go to war with Japan to prevent that nation from seizing the islands or form an alliance with Japan.—"New York Times."

AN INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE

"Likely To Hinder Peace"

London (By Air Mail).

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes the following:—

Sir,—We the undersigned deplore recent advocacy, in various quarters, of an international armed force as a means of attaining to world peace.

We regret any attempt to turn the League of Nations into an armed power and so frustrate its intention as a means of peaceful change in international affairs.

We believe that to describe an armed organisation as an "International Police Force" is a misleading use of words, and calculated to disguise the fact that its use, at any time and in any circumstance, would inevitably be an act of war and therefore contrary to the spirit and pursuit of peace.

Further, we believe that any effort to justify the use of armed force as an instrument of international authority is likely to hinder the realisation of peace by turning the public mind towards a false reliance on military weapons as a security against war.—Yours, etc.

Clare Annesley.
A D Belden.
Beatrice E M Brown.
H Runham Brown.
C Delisle Burns.
W Arthur Cooper.
Margaret Llewelyn Davies.
A Honora Enfield.
Evelyn Faulkner.
John P Fletcher.
Helen Ford.
A Ruth Fry.
Carl Heath.
B C Hopson.
Arthur S Le Mare.
W M Long.
Robert J Long.
R O Mennell.
Hugh Richardson.
Edward G Smith.
Henry J Stone.
H M Swanwick.
Wilfred Wellock.
Alexander C Wilson.
Herbert G Wood.

London, February 12.

CONVICTION OF HEAD-CONSTABLE UPHELD

Sentence Reduced In Embezzlement Case

(From Our Correspondent).

SAUGOR, Feb. 23.

Mr. G. Burgess, Additional Sessions Judge, Saugor, upheld the conviction of one Bhaiya Lal a head constable Moharrir, who was sentenced under Section 409, I. P. C. to 16 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 by Mr. L. R. Singh.

The accused was a Moharrir in the City Kotwali and used to receive sums for disbursement every month, from the Police Office, in settlement of the monthly bills presented by the Central Motor Works. Of these one was of Rs. 50/4. As no receipt was received Mr. Avetar Chand was deputed and he discovered that the alleged sum was not remitted to the Motor Works. The sum was shown in the Station House ledger has having been disbused.

The Sessions Judge reduced the sentence of imprisonment to that of 11 months rigorous imprisonment in view of the fact that the appellant had already been in jail for three months as an undertrial.

PERSONAL LIBERTY IN DANGER

Menace From Abroad

Modern menaces to personal liberty were discussed by Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., at the Political and Economic circle of the National Liberal Club in mall week.

"In Russia, Germany and Italy," he said, "it would appear that democracy and liberty have fallen at the foot of the dictator, and to all who have eyes and ears to hear those signs and portents from those particular places must be carefully noted.

It would be folly, living in this age in which these things happen, to ignore them. If you look abroad in those countries it is perfectly plain that the menacee to those things which we cherish, such as personal liberty, is great and overwhelming. Are we sure that in our country at present time the same kind of menace is not present?

Mr. Birkett asked if it were not plain that inside one of the great political parties in this country there was a cleavage of opinion that was so great as to go right to the bottom.

"Upon one side," he said, "are those who believe in democratic government, the liberty of the subject and the supremacy of Parliament, and on the other are those who believe that Parliament is an outworn instrument. This idea that Parliament is effete and outworn and must be got rid of and that we must have new methods—if it is not properly understood—means the very gravest dangers to the liberties we have won. Though the law comes in for a great deal of criticism, and justly, I suggest that one of the greatest safeguards to personal liberty we have at this time is the law and the administration of the law as it is administered by our judges this very day. It would be folly of the greatest kind if the supreme independence of the judiciary were undermined in the slightest degree."

Mr. Cyrril Asquith, who presided, said there was a microbial infection on the Continent of Europe of ideas inimical to personal liberty. "There is, I suppose," he continued, "no people under the sun less likely to contract that infection than our own, but we cannot be quite certain."

WILL STUDY NAZI TACTICS

Son Of Late Dictator Of Spain Goes To Berlin

Young Miguel Primo de Rivera, son of the late dictator who, as a Spanish Fascist, leads a purely obstructionist faction in Parliament, has left for Berlin to attend one of the Nazis' forthcoming anniversary celebrations.

While in Germany he will study various Fascist practices and organizations, such as the Storm Troops, with a view to their future adoption in Spain. He recently visited Italy and solicited helpful suggestions from Premier Mussolini, but is understood to have obtained nothing more than polite expressions.

Left wing newspapers in Madrid are publishing a series of "secret" documents purporting to be instructions for carrying out a Fascist coup d'etat.

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OUR READERS' RESPONSE

(Continued from page 6.)

Shankerlal	1	0
Durgashanker Umiashanker	1	0
Joshi Jeshanker Madhavlal	1	0
Jagannath Prannath	1	0
Trivedi Manilal Nanalal	1	0
Miscellaneous	1	8
Rs.	17	8

Uttamchand Bechardas	2	0
J S N in memory of his late brother	1	0
Mr Nep	1	0
Staff of "Rajanagar" Tantri Mandal (Ahmedabad)	40	0
Vakil Syamji Savaji Vira, Porbunder	4	0
Vakil Lakhamsi Laxaman	1	0
Vasudeo Tulsidas	11	0
A Sympathiseer	12	0
Umiashanker G Trivedi	10	0
Staff of Bombay Central Station Parcel Office B B & C I Rly, as below	32	12
N N Mazamudar	1	0
G N Dabholkar	1	0
G R Karnik	1	0
D L Desai	2	0
F P Patel	1	0
Mukund Babu	1	0
B P Desai	1	0
N M Gupte	1	0
R S Gandhi	2	0
A P Khere	1	0
G M Desai	1	0
D N Mehta	1	0
C G Desai	1	0
K C Merchant	1	0
R J Desai	1	0
D M Desai	1	0
M M Shah	1	0
Jayant P	1	0
H T Gandhi	1	0
M R Kagajwalla	1	0
Parcel Veyarse	1	4
Miscellaneous	9	8
Rs.	32	12

Seth Iswardas Jagmohandas	11	0
A Jarthosti	5	0
G S Apate, President Earthquake Relief Committee Abu Road, as below	200	0
Nathalal Nagindas	5	0
Bhulabhai Lallubhai	5	0
Patua Halabhai Bulakidas	5	0
Sankalchand Dalsaram	2	0
Wadilal Sakrabhai	2	0
Bhogilal Babaldas	2	0
Chhaganlal Haribhai	2	0
Sarupchand Lalubhai	2	4
Trikamlal Hirachand	2	0
Punamchand Harjivandas	1	0
Mangaldas Lallubhai	1	0
Bai Mani Unava	1	0
Joitaram Vastaram	1	8
Phulchand Kesarlal	1	0
Bai Jivi	1	0
Popatlal Kalidas	1	0
Chhotalal Manikchand	1	0
Bhikabhai Lallubhai	1	0
Maniklal Kalidas	1	0
Girdharlal Manikchand	1	0
Kalabhai Khemchand	1	0
Bhudardas Virchand	1	0
Mulchand Ravchand	1	0
Patwa Vrajlal Nimbchand	1	0
Ben Chuni	1	0
Ben Chanchal Mahodha	1	0
Hukamchand Motichand	1	0
Mohanlal Lalubhai	1	0
Chimanlal Hirachand	1	0
Mohanlal Dolatchand	1	0
Dolatchand Pethapur	1	0
Keshavlal Mansukhram	1	0
Nathuchand Laluji, Hinoj	1	0
Mohanlal Tarachand	1	0
Mena Ben	1	0
Ben Chandan	1	0
Nakalchand Chunilal	1	0
Shantilal Lallubhai	1	0
Manilal Daulatchand	1	0
Somchand Gulabchand	1	0
Jain Samsath Shikar Special Train	21	0
Nathalal Mohanlal	1	4
Punamchand Nagindas	1	0
Joitadas Purshottam	1	0
Maganlal	1	0
Arya Samaj, Abu Road	101	0
Dr R H Desai	10	0
Ghulamhussain Guard	5	0
Rs.	200	0

In our issue of 5-2-34 we have acknowledged Rs. 200|- and Rs. 300|- received from G S Apte, President Earthquake Relief Fund, Abu Road, and we had given the names of the subscribers for Rs. 359-6. We give below the list of subscribers for the balance Rs. 140|10.

The Abu Road Rly Co-operative Stores	5	4
Parasram	4	0
Rameshwar Dayal	2	0
S S Mathur	2	0
Ramlal Rajpal	2	0
Classes VII and VI of Durbar A V School, Abu Road	4	0
Chandrika Pershad	2	0
Jayanti Pershad	1	0
Saidullah	1	0
Tej Singh	1	0
Bharta	1	0
Bhura	1	0
Balia	1	0
Khassia	1	0
Dhanna	1	0
Bahadurkhan	1	0
Mahmudkhan	1	0

Ajmatullah	1	0
Ashutosh Banerji	1	0
Mukan Singh	1	0
Mr Pacholi	2	0
L N Gupta	2	0
Miscellaneous	16	8
A V Railway High School Staff and Students	83	14
Baboo Mushtak Ahmed	2	0
Rs.	140	10

List of Earthquake Relief Fund received on Friday, 23-2-34, as below:

Shree Yuvak Mandal, Seva Samiti, Than, (Kathiawar) as below	175	0
Gopalji Ladka Shah	15	0
Dipchand Gopalji	25	0
Motichand Mansing Seth	11	0
Popatlal Tokershi Shah	11	0
Jivaraj Bapechar Kokari	11	0
Thakershi Karsanji Shah	10	0
Amichand Ghelabhai Kokari	10	0
Sorab Dalal, Pateriz	10	0
Ambavidas Nathabhai Karsanji Ramji	5	0
Jagjivan Harjivan & Co	5	0
Chaturbhai Jethabhai Sheth	5	0
Umedram Trikamram Parekh	3	0
C V Ballapa	3	0
Lajapatrai R Bhagan	3	0
K V Gopalrao	3	0
Oghad Sanghji Sanghavi	2	0
Hansaraj Bava Kokari	2	0
Gulabchand Ujamshi Gandhi	2	0
Mohanlal Zaverchand Gandhi	2	0
Nyalchand Hemchand	2	0
Sukhlal Dharshi Shah	2	0
Cooverji Hansraj Mehta	2	0
Nanji Bapechar Kokari	2	0
Sumanlal C Mazamudar	2	0
Sidikbhai Abbasbhai	2	0
Nyalchand Khusalchand Shah	1	00
Dayashanker Kalidas Raval	1	0
Sukhalal Shavji	1	0
Manekchand Parshotam Soni	1	0
Pitamber Talaksi Doshi	1	0
Devchand Dhanji Shah	1	0
Waghji Bahechar Kokari	1	0
Madhavji Nagji Merai	1	0
Jethalal Jivan Merai	1	00
Shivdan Umedbhai	1	0
Sameji Govardhan	1	0
Jivaraj Khusalchand	1	0
Vallabhdas Pragji	1	0
Jethalal Tribhovan	1	0
Ratilal Maganlal Shah	1	0
Maneklal Devshanker Oza	1	0
Gulab Joitaram	1	0
Talakchand Virchand	1	0
Miscellaneous	2	00
Rs.	175	0

M G Melwani	25	0
The Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, through President N N Menon, First instalment, as below	51	0
Through Sjt Abdul Rehman Abdullah Seth:		
Janab Abdullah Ahmed Malabari	5	0
Janab B A Bavoo	5	0
Sjt C Kelukutty Nair	5	0
Sjt P Narayanan Nair	5	0
Janab Abdul Kadar Ahmed Malabari	2	0
Janab Asgar Ali Fedha Hussain	1	0
Janab Ponnambath Abdul Rehman Kutty Malabari	1	0
Sjt A K Appoo	1	0
Mrs C K R Panikar	1	0
Through Sjt T A Nair:		
Sjt G M Bhat	5	0
D D Chawls Naigaum Sports Club	5	0
Sjt J D Ranade	2	0
Sjt T A Nair	2	0
Sjt V M Kuber	1	8
Sjt P Y Medhekar	1	8
Sjt V K Exhuthachan	1	0
Sjt P N G Pillai	1	0
Sjt T Raman Menon	1	0
Sjt K V Anandan	1	0
Sjt M K Raghavan	1	0
Sjt P Gopal Kurup	1	0
Through Mr O K Nair:		
Mr K Narayanan Nair	1	0
Mr O K Nair	1	0
Rs.	51	0

Keki N Divecha	2	0
Appa Subbraya Senai vs Dhurga case No 604 of 1933 through Judicial Clerk, Girgaum Police Court, Bombay	10	0
The Hindu Sanghatan Orphanage Seva Sungh, Delhi, income of Charity Show at the Krishna Cinema held at 18th February, at 9-30 a.m.	5	0
Vallabhbhai Govindji Patel	2	0
Sakharam Sitaram Patel	1	0
F R Moos	11	0
Air	10	0
V V Paranjpe	1	0
Halai Lohana Mahajan	1,000	0
E F	20	0
Rao Bahadur S R Kopikar of Dharwar, as below	85	0

Rao Bahadur S R Kopikar	10	0
Rao Bahadur R A Hemmadi	10	0
Mr N A Nadkarni	2	0
Mr N S Ullal	5	0
Mr U Manjunath	2	0
Mr Sulemankhan Umerkhan	25	0
Mr R R Karandikar	3	0
Mr G T Kopikar	2	0
Mr R R Kanshik	5	0
Mr Bellare Krishnarao	1	0
Mr M M Basrur	1	0
Mr A S Vinekar	1	0
Prof P R Damle	5	0
Rao Saheb P S Yennemadi	5	0
Rao Saheb Telang	3	0
Dr Gokhale	2	0
Dr Pandurang Heble	2	0
Mrs Subhadrabhai Deshpande	1	0
Rs	85	0

N M Madan, through Prabhashanker Jagannath Padhya	150	0
In sacred memory of Bibi Elavati for Bihar's cattle	10	0
Padamshih N (Baroda) for Bihar's cattle	5	0
Shree Visa Sorathia Vanik Co No 4	5	0
Aryan	2	0
Sympathiser	5	0
For Fatharbunder Gran Dealers, through Nenshi Deraj, as below	55	8
Shah Nenshi Deraj	10	4
Shah Velji Asu	10	4
Tha Champsi Pragji	10	4
Shah Ravji Monsi	5	4
Shah Jetha Meghji	5	4
Shah Ramji Hansraj	3	4
Shah Khimji Gangaram	3	4
Tha Pradhan Vasanji	3	4
Tha Jivaraj Dharsi	3	4
Tha Jetha Khimji	1	4
Rs.	55	8

Shree Khambhati Modh Yuvak Mandal, of Bombay Members, through Himatlal Maganlal Resident of Dharampur (Surat), Seventh Instalment as below	11	8
	69	0
Mr Jhaverchand B Mehta	1	0
Mr Amritlal V Mody	2	0
Mr Kirpashanker J Thakor	2	0
Mr Vinayachandra H Daftari	1	0
Mr Keshavlal Somnath	1	0
Mr Balakram H Pathak	2	0
Mr Kanchnagir N Goswami	2	0
Mr Premabhai D Mistri	2	0
Mr Dhaneshver G Purohit	5	0
Mr Narsih D Tamboli	3	0
Mr Amritlal J Thakkar	2	0
Mr Kishorlal J Thakkar	2	0
Mr. Nathuram K. Bhaiya	1	0
Mr. Norothamdas G. Patel	2	0
Mr. Hargovind J. Thakkar	2	0
Mr Bhagvanji N Patel	1	0
Mr Ambaram N Shukla	1	0
Mr Gordhandas D Thakkar	1	0
Mr Maganlal H Pathak	1	0
Mr Sheikh Adam Sheikh Mohyuddin	1	0
Mr Rambhaoo Dinkarrao	2	0
Mr Amarbhai Barooba	3	0
Mr Mohanlal D Desai	2	0
Mr Jhina Kala	1	0
One Sympathiser	25	0
Mohanlal P Popat	1	0
Rs.	69	

From the residence of Baroda Camp, through Adarji C Kapadia, as below	32	0
A Jarthosti gentleman	21	0
Cursedji N Vevai	2	0
Gordhanbhai G Modi	2	0
Ambalal Pandya	1	0
Mahashram Tewari	1	0
Bhagwandas Mistry	1	0
Motiben Thakkar	1	0
Rehmanbhai M	1	0
Miscellaneous	2	0
Rs.	32	0

Maheralli Vallibhai Bhavnagari, Belgaum	25	0
Staff and Students of Veraval Middle School	6	0
Mrs P R Contractor	5	0
Jesinglal Sobhagchand Shah	10	0
A Sympathiser	2	4
Staff of R S Master & Co, as below	31	4
R S Master & Co	10	4
Mistry Bhavan Bhagat	3	0
Naran Rangari	2	0
Sukar Mukadam	1	0
Kikalo	1	0
Krishno	1	0
Jamsi Kanji	1	0
Jamsi Manor	1	0
Kastur Ravji	1	0
Radako	1	0
Kadar Hassan Kadia	2	0
Mangli	1	0
Namdev	1	0
Budhyo	1	0
Vaman	1	0
Mahadeo	1	0
Shanker	1	0
Teacher Keshavlal	1	0
Rs.	31	4

STALIN ON CAUSES OF WORLD CRISIS

(Continued from Page 14).

the peasantry, not only in the main capitalist countries, but particularly in dependent and colonial countries. It is a fact that notwithstanding all kind of statistical devices which aim at diminishing the number of unemployed, the amount of unemployed according to the official data of bourgeois institutions, has reached three million in England, five million in Germany, ten million in the in the U. S. A. not to mention other countries in Europe. Add to this the partially unemployed, whose number has increased to tens of million, the millions of masses of ruined peasants, and you will obtain approximate picture of the want and despair of the toiling masses.

"Notwithstanding the experience of the first imperialist war, bourgeois politicians all the same clutch at war as a drowning person at a straw.

THREE PLANS.

It would not be amiss, therefore, to consider briefly those plans of organization of war which are now being fostered in the circles of bourgeois politicians.

"They think that war should be organised against one of the great Powers. They are thinking of subjecting it to a crushing defeat and putting their own affairs in order at its expense. Let us assume that they have organized such a war. What can be the outcome of it? And what came of the last war? They did not destroy Germany, but sowed in Germany such hate towards the victors and created such rich soil for revenge that till now they have not been able, and probably will not soon be able, to get rid of the ugly mess which they themselves made. But then they received the collapse of capitalism in Russia, the victory of the proletarian revolution in Russia and, naturally, the Soviet Union. Where is the guarantee that the second imperialist war will give them "better" results than the first? Would it not be more correct to presuppose the contrary?

"Others think that war should be organized against one of the countries weaker in military respect, but vast in the sense of markets, for example, against China, which, they have discovered, must not be called a state in the real sense of the word, but represents only "unorganized territory," which needs to be seized by a stronger state. They want, apparently, to divide it finally and put their affairs in order at its expense. Let us assume that they organize such a war. What can come of this? It is known that the beginning of the 19th century, Italy and Germany were looked upon in just the same way as they now look upon China, that is, they consider them "unorganized territory," and not States, and they were enslaved. And what came of this? It led, as is known, to war by Germany and Italy for independence, and to the unification of these countries into independent states. This led to strengthening the hate towards the oppressors in the hearts of the peoples of these countries. The result of which have till now not been elliminated, and, indeed, will not soon be eliminated. The question is, where is the guarantee that the same will not happen as a result of a war of the imperialists against China?

A STRANGE THEORY.

"The third think that war should be organized by the "superiod race", let us say the German 'race", against the inferior "racn", above all, against the Slaves, and that only such a war can lead to a way out of the situation, as the "superior race" is called upon to fructify the "inferior" and rule over it. Let us assume that this strange theory, which is as far from science as sky from the earth, let us assume that this strange theory is carried into practice. What can come of this? It is known that ancient Rome looked upon the ancestors of present-day Germans and French as representatives of the "superior" now look upon the Slavonic tribes. It is known that ancient Rome treated them as an "inferior race," as "barbarians, destined to be in eternal subjection to the "superior race," to "Great Rome." Incidentally we can say among overselves, ancient Rome had certain ground for this, which cannot be said of the present "superior race." And what come of this? It happened that the non-Romans, that is, all the "barbarians," united against the common enemy and with a shout over-threw Rome. The question is, where is the guarantee that the claims of the representatives of the present "superior race" will not lead to the same lamentable results? Where is the guarantee that the Fascist literary politicians in Berlin will be more fortunate than were the ancient and experienced conquerors in Rome? Is it not more probable to presuppose the contrary?

"MOST DANGEROUS WAR"

"Finally, still other think that the war should be organized against U.S.S.R. They hope to crush the U.S.S.R., to divide its territory and profit at its expense. It would be a mistake to believe that only certain military circles in Japan think so. We know that similar plans are being hatched among the leading political circles in certain States of Europe. Let us assume that these gentlemen will go over from words to action. What will this lead to? It can hardly be doubted that it will be the most dangerous rous war for the bourgeois and only because the people of the U.S.S.R. will fight to death for the conquests of the revolution. It will be the most dangeroos war to the bourgeoisie also, because it will take place not only on the front but also in the rear of the enemy. The bourgeoisie need not doubt that the numerous friends of the working class of the U.S.S.R. in Europe and in Asia will be sure to strike at the rear of their oppressors, who have started a criminal war against the fatherland of the working class of every country. And let not the bourgeois gentlemen blame us if, on the day following upon such a war, they miss some governments close to them, which are at present happily ruling, "by the grace of God". One such war against U.S.S.R. took place already, if you recall, fifteen years ago. It will be remembered, that the universally esteemed Churchill at that time clothed this war in a poetical formula—"the invasion of 14 States." You remember, of course, that this war united all the toilers of our country in a single camp of self-sacrificing fighters who fought tooth and nail to defend the fatherland of the workers and peasants against foreign enemies. You know how this war ended, indeed, in the expulsion of the interventionists from our country and the creation of revolutionary "Committee of Action" in Europe. It can hardly be doubted that a second war against the U.S.S.R. will lead to a complete defeat of the aggressors, to a revolution in a number of countries in Europe and Asia and the end of the bourgeois-landlord governments of these countries.

"Such are the military plans of the befuddled bourgeois politicians.

"As you see, they do not shine either by brains or valor."

TO SUCCOUR OF STRICKEN BIHAR

Collections From City And Suburbs

The following towns, institutions and individuals have collected the sums for the relief of the 'quake-stricken victims of Bihar:—

Chandpur, Rs. 1,500 for Mayor's Fund I sent in 3 instalments, upto Feb. 20.

Sjt. H Nag, Rs. 275 for Rajen Babu's Central Fund.

Patan, Rs. 2,000 (upto Feb. 21).

Sidhpur Rs. 300, and Petlad Rs. 4,000 (upto Feb. 21).

Baroda State Prajamandal Rs. 8,000 (upto Feb. 21).

Baroda Football Association Rs. 100.

BOMBAY COLLECTIONS

Gujerati Hindu Stree Mandal, Bombay, Rs. 10,007-15-9 (upto Feb. 19).

Young Muslim's Federation, Bombay, Rs. 300.

Collections made by Miss Sofia Somji and sent to the Central Relief Office, Kalbadevi, on 22nd Feb., Rs. 532.

The Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund, Bombay, received 5,000 tablets of Blood Beans (worth Rs. 125) from Messrs. Yasmin and Co., of Bombay.

ILKAL'S CONTRIBUTION FOR 'QUAKE RELIEF

(From A Correspondent)

ILKAL, Feb. 23.

The Shri Devang Dharma Prasarak Samaj, Ilkal sent an amount of Rs. 125/4 on February 22 through moneyorder to Rajen Babu Fund. It is learnt nearly Rs. 500 have been collected for "Viceroy Earthquake Fund."

Kolhapur Chief Contributes Rs. 3,000

KOLHAPUR, Feb. 25.

To the Earthquake Relief Fund of His Excellency the Viceroy, His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur has contributed Rs. 3,000, the Shahupuri merchants Rs. 1,200 the Shroff's Association Rs. 1,000 and the local subscriptions amounting to Rs. 5,000.

Collections of clothing etc. have been proceeding and volunteers are visiting every house in the city for funds.—United Press.

Amalner's Quota

(From A Correspondent.)

AMALNER, Feb. 22.

The local Secretary of the Bihar Relief Committee, Mr. S. M. Ladhe pleader had sent Rs. 2000/ and two bales of cloth worth Rs. 700/ to Babu Rajendraprasad.

Again the second instalment of Rs. 2000/ and two bales of cloth worth Rs. 300/ was sent to Babu Rajendraprasad.

HUTS CONSTRUCTED AND DEBRIS REMOVED

MUZAFFARPUR, Feb 22.

The reprot of the Calcutta Memon Relief Society in brief is as under:—

This Society has been in the field at Muzaffarpur since the 26th January, under the supervision of Mr. Abdul Sattar Naviwala.

After making full inquiry into the plight of the earthquake-stricken people, it devoted itself to redress the distress of the afflicted people, as detailed below:—

Muzaffarpur	Motihari	Aurai
Blankets	1969	800	300
Dhotis	691	820	200
Saries	1530	500	150
Woollen Coats	686	400	100

Ready-made clothes 1 bale 2 bales 2 bales
Long cloth 4520 yards 3600 yards 600 yds
Cotton Chadars 200
Rice 288 Mds. 400 Mds. 150 Mds.

It has constructed 800 huts at Muzaffarpur, 125 at Motihari providing shelter to the 6475 homeless persons whose houses were demolished and were living in the open air.

CLEARING OF WELLS AND PROTECTION OF ORPHANS.

The Society has cleared 35 wells in various localities of the town and has been contributing 40 coolies daily to clear the debris in co-operation with the Behar Central Relief Committee. Muslim orphans have been found out by the volunteers of the Society, and arrangements made to send them either to Calcutta or Dhoraji (Kathiawar). It has opened a cheap-rate grain shop at Pakki Sarai (Muzaffarpur) where thousands of families flock to purchase food-stuff.

Relief Centres have been opened at Motihari and Aurai (Katra Thana).

Moreover, hundreds of middle-class persons are helped with money in cash from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100 to the extent of Rs. 10,000, uptill now in Muzaffarpur, Motihari, Darbhanga and Madhubani.

A Ratnagiri message of 22nd instant says no fresh cases of plague have been reported for the last six days and no deaths have occurred. More than 6,000 people have been inoculated and the schools which were to be opened on Thursday last have been closed again indefinitely as a precautionary measure.—A. P.

AMERINCAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Feb. 24.

March, 1934	12.02
May, 1934	12.17
July, 1934	12.30
October, 1934	12.44
December 1934	12.54
Spot	12.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Feb. 24.

March, 1934	11.98
May, 1934	12.14
Spot	12.14

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Feb. 24.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 24.
10-10 a.m. To-day's

Quotations		Price.
February, 1934		6.33
March, 1934	6.30	6.31
April, 1934		6.29
May, 1934	6.28	6.28
June, 1934		6.27
July, 1934		6.27
August, 1934		6.26
September, 1934		6.25
October, 1934		6.25
November, 1934		6.25
December, 1934		6.26
Januuary, 1935		6.26
February, 1935		6.26
Middling Spot		6.63

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 24.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
March, 1934	8.86
May, 1934	8.84
July, 1934	8.32
October, 1934	8.51
November, 1934	8.52
December, 1934	8.51
F. G. F. Spot	9.07

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 24.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	4.45
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.10
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.25
OOMRA:	
Good, (No. 1 Staple)	5.08
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.23
Choice, (Good Staple)	5.38
BENGAL:	
Good	3.88
Fine	3.98
Superfine	4.08
SCINDE:	
Good	3.98
Fine	4.08
Superfine	4.18

LONDON SILVER.
London, Feb. 24.
Silver:—Close uncertain. Market is steady.

Spot	20-9|16
Forward	20-5|8

LONDON GOLD.
London, Feb. 24.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-16-6.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Feb. 24.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0-15|16 per cent. to 0-15|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 1-1|16 per cent. to 1-1|8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 0-3|4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market Loan, 0-3|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Feb. 24.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.85-1|2
Amsterdam	7.57-1|4
Brussels	21.85
Madrid	37.65
Milan	59.06
Berne	15.77-1|2
Paris	77.46
Prague	123.00
New York Closing rate	5.07-1|2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Feb. 24.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	139
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-5|8
National Bank of India	48-3|4
Funding Loan, 4 p.c.	113
Conversion Loan 3-1|2 p.c. 1961, ex-dividend	102-1|8
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c. nominal	63-1|2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948 or later	77-1|8
Indian Stock 3-1|2 p.c. 1931 or later	89-1|4
Indian Stock 4-1|2 p.c. 1950|55	109-1|4
Consols 2-1|2 p.c.	77-3|4
War Loan 3-1|2 p.c. 1952	102-3|4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	109-7-8

LONDON METALS.
London, Feb. 24.
The London Metal Market was closed.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Feb. 24.
Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Mar. sellers 18.
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels, Feb.|Mar. sellers 18.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels, Feb. sellers 21|3.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Feb. 24.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—
C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., Feb.| Apl. nominial 7.
C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., Feb.| Apl. sellers 6|9.
C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., Feb.| Apl. sellers 6|9.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, Feb. 24.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-3|8.

SEEDS.
London, Feb. 24.
Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. ton no offers.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. ton, Feb.|Mar. sellers £9-10-0.
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. ton, Feb.|Mar. sellers £9-0-0.

LINSEED.
London, Feb. 24.
Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton, Feb.|Mar. sellers £11-2-6.
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull, ton, Feb.|Mar. sellers £9-7-6.
Linseed Bombay, (London) ton, Feb.|Mar. sellers £11-5-0.

LINSEED OILS.
London, Feb. 24.
Linseed, Oil naked London, per cwt., Mar. sellers 18|10-1|2.
Linseed, Oil naked London, per cwt., May|Aug. sellers 19|4-1|2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Feb. 24.
Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., sellers 5-7|16.

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AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

The Bombay Chronicle

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GENERAL
is doing all classes of
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BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1934

M. C. C. CAPTAIN APOLOGISES

Clark's Amazing Action At Colombo Pitch

I Am Ashamed Of What He Has Done, Says Marriot

(From Our Special Correspondent).

COLOMBO, Feb. 25.

The M. C. C.'s visit to Ceylon, short as it was, has been marked by several "incidents" of a type unnoticed throughout the Indian tour.

Following the "barracking" episode in the first match and the Galle trip fiasco in the next, yet another, which occurred in the third match is featured in the press.

FRIDAY'S INCIDENT

This incident, which it is stated "is bound to be reported by the authorities to the M.C.C. at Lords, when the team returns to England" occurred on Friday afternoon during the closing stages of the M. C. C.'s second innings but in the excitement of the tourists' astonishing collapse (they were all out for 78 runs) even those who saw it from the enclosures, attached little significance to it.

"OBSERVER'S" STREAMER

Yesterday's papers had some mention of it, but this morning's "Ceylon Observer" has made it a theme of front page story with a heading across seven columns "Cricket Sensation—Fresh Light On Clarks' Action."

CLARKS' ACTION.

The "Observer" says "Clark was batting at the pavilion end, when he was joined by Marriott for the last wicket. Clark walked out of his crease a couple of yards and was noticed using the spike of the toe end of his boot in breaking up the pitch in a line with the leg stump.

"WHAT ARE YOU DOING?"

W. S. Flindall one of umpires, who noticed Clarks' extraordinary action went up to him and said: "What are you doing?" or words to that effect. Clark's only reply was to use the pointed end of the bottom of his bat to make a further depression on the ground. On remonstrance of the umpire Clark walked back to his crease. The incident was observed by Dotcor Gunasekera who was fielding "mid-off" and by Marriott the batsman at tho other end, besides others."

"OBSERVER'S" VERSION.

The "Observer" publishes the following version of the incident given to it by Dr. Gunasekera, Indo-Ceylon Team's Captain: "I was bowling with annoyance at Clark's action and felt like going at once to Valentine and reporting the matter to him but before I could do so, when I got back into our dressing room, Valentine came in and called me aside and offered profuse apologies for Clark's action, which he said he and his team-mates had condemned stoutly. Valentine said he was ashamed of what had occurred and could not understand why Clark had acted in that manner. He said he had "told off" Clark very strongly and had asked him to come up to me (Gunasekera) and offer apology for what he had done. But that, Clark would not do.

"GREAT SPORTSMAN, SO PALE"

Soon after Valentine went away after I had accepted his apology, Marriott came in and called me aside. I had never seen Marriott looking so pale or put out before. He, like Valentine, is a great sportsman. He told me 'Doctor, I am ashamed of what Clark has done. I have never in my long experience seen anything like it before in cricket. Will you accept apologies? When I saw what Clark was doing I was too astound even to call to him to stop doing that. I felt like walking back to the pavilion without batting. So ashamed was I of what had occurred.'"

The "Observer" adds that although the incident ended there is bound to be a report of it by the authorities to the M. C. C. at Lords when the team returns to England.

RUSSIAN SUGAR FOR AFGHANISTAN

Agreement Reached Between Two Trading Companies ...

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23.

An agreement has been reached between an Afghan trading company and a Russian trading company of Masku in regard to the supply of sugar to Afghanistan. The agreement was drafted in Persian and Russian and signed by Aga Abdul Wajid and Mr. Eld Coph.

The following are the important items of the agreement.:

The Russian joint trading company undertakes to supply Afghanistan with 15,000 tons of sugar from January 1934, to February 1935. This amount will be supplied from the following Russian frontier towns as follows:—

Kushk 4,600 tons, Kuki 5,000 tons, Tomiz 3,400 tons and Badamabad 2,000 tons.

The amount will be supplied throughout the current year. The price for 1,000 kilogram or one ton of sugar is rouble 67 (gold.) The Russian Trading Company will be responsible for the safe delivery of sugar to the Afghan Frontier. The Afghan Trading Company will deposit the price of the sugar received in the Shirkar Bank at Kabul. On receipt of the money, the Russian Company shall buy qarra-quli skin (the skin of a lamb which is killed no sooner it is born).

Any disagreement between the two companies will be settled by holding a meeting at Kabul and if any question is raised about the quality of the sugar it will be tested by an alien at Kabul and his decision will be final.

POSTAL CONCESSIONS.

Up to the present the District Boards and Municipal Committees in Afghanistan have been enjoying a concession in regard to the despatching of a letter and telegrams, free of charge, like other official departments.

The Director of Posts and Telegraphs for Afghan-Turkestan recently suggested that these bodies should be excluded from the official lists and consequently after due consideration, they have been disallowed the concessions.—United Press.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES IN SIND

Report Unanimous On All Points?

KARACHI, Feb. 25.

The "Voice of India" the Nationalist weekly, edited by Swami Govindanand reliably understands that the Sind Administrative Committee's Report will be unanimous on almost all points and that Mr. Bow, Chairman of the Committee played a great part in reconciling the different viewpoints on various subjects, which came up before it for consideration. On account of the the administrative changes, consequent on the constitution of Sind as a separate province, the new province will not be called upon to meet heavy extra expenditure. It is stated that the committee is of opinion that the educational need of the separate province will not be adequately served by affiliation to the Bombay University. It is understood that the committee was fully alive to the urgent need of improved road communicatios and recommend the constitution of the Cimmunications Board on the lines of the Punjab Communications Board to be in charge of developments of road. The Biard is to consist of representatives of Government and public bodies in Sind, including Chambers of Commerce, Railways, District Local Boards and it will have at its disposal the receipts from petrol tax and the local cess board is to e—xercise general control over riad development activities of district local boards to whom it will make grants.—A. P. Special.

WOMAN'S BODY UNIDENTIFIED

VILLUPURAM, Feb. 24.

A verdict of suspected murder was returned by the jury at the inquest over the body of a woman found in a railway parcel.

The Civil Surgeon, who conducted the postmortem examination stated that there were no external injuries. The cause of the death could not be ascertained as the body was highly decomposed. He was of opinion that the death had probably taken place on February 20.

The body has not yet been identified.—A. P.

SMALL-POX HAVOC IN KOLHAPUR

Epidemics Of Plague And Influenza Also Prevailing

KOLHAPUR, Feb. 25.

Small-pox has wrought havoc in Kolhapur city and nearly in a month the death roll has gone over 30.

The epidemic has been spreading to all localities of the city and even vaccinated persons are attacked. There were about 100 attacks during the period commencing from 26th January last when the epidemic broke out.

People are being vaccinated in the local A. E. Hospital. Yesterday there were 5 deaths from small-pox.

The epidemic of plague and influenza have also been prevailing in the city.—United Press.

SMALL POX RAGES IN BHAVNAGAR

BHAVNAGAR, Feb. 25.

During the last few days epidemic of small-pox is raging here furiously.

In Mahuva only, 300 children have fallen victim to the fell disease while in a village called Nari about 50 cases with fatal results have been reported.—United Press.

BUDDHIST SCHOLAR IN CALCUTTA

Regeneration Of Buddhism In India Urged

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

Rev. S. Ogata, a representative of the Federation of All Young Japanese Buddhist Associations, who came to India on a pilgrimage and visited Buddhist holy sites in this country will leave for Japan "en route" to Burma and Siam, to-morrow morning.

In the course of a speech that he delivered this evening in the room of the Mahabodhi Society, Rev. Oagata referred to a school of Buddhist that was founded in China and Japan by an Indian Buddhist Missionary, named, Bodhidharma. Since Buddhism made its way to the East, said he, it made remarkable progress.

He regretted that in the country of his birth, Bodhidharma was not even known and he urged his Buddhist audience to take up the cause of Buddhism and make a supreme effort to regenerate it in India. He also invited Indian Buddhists to send delegations to the Second General Conference of the Pan-Pacific Young Buddhist Associations that will be celebrating the commemoration of the 2500th anniversary of Gautama Buddha in Japan in April.—A. P.

22 ALLEGED DACOITS ARRESTED

Police Recover Looted Property

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 25.

The Kaira District police have arrested a gang of 22 alleged dacoits responsible for a recent dacoity committed in the village of Nayaka.

It is stated that while the dacoits were carrying on the loot, one of the villagers armed with a gun resisted the dacoits, one of whom was injured.

The police have recovered the looted property besides a gun.

It is stated that the gang was responsible for several other dacoities also.—A.P.

ACCIDENT TO WEDDING PARTY

Six Out Of 12 Drowned In Boat Capsizal

BARISAL, Feb. 24.

Six persons out of a party of twelve were drowned as a sequel to the capsizing of a boat in the river near Barisal town while crossing over to a village Charercha situated on the other bank of the river, to attend a marriage ceremony. The boat capsized presumably due to overloading. Dead bodies of a boy of five years and girl of two years were subsequently recovered.—United Press.

Look Out

for

OUR SPECIAL EARTHQUAKE NUMBER TO BE OUT SHORTLY

It will contain Special Messages and contributions dealing with the Bihar Earthquake and problems arising therefrom, from the following among others.

Mahatma Gandhi
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
Babu Rajendra Prasad
Dr. M. C. Javle, Mayor of Bombay.
Syt. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mayor of Calcutta.
Acharya P. C. Ray
Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru
M. A. Jinnah
M. S. Aney
Prof. C. N. Vakil
Prof. S. K. Mitra
Prof. K. T. Shah
Mrs. Hansa Mehta
R. P. Masani
Dr. S. C. Roy (Director, Colaba Observatory)
Sachchidananda Sinha
K. F. Nariman
Dr. S. N. Sen, (Direotor, Alipore Observatory)
Sir Syed Sultan Ahmed
Hon. Syed Abdul Aziz
Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas
Hon. Syed Hossain Imam
L. R. Tairsee
S. Satyamurti
J. K. Mehta
B. G. Horniman
Gaya Prasad Singh, M.L.A.,
M. C. Chagla
K. M. Munshi
Sardar Sardul Singh
R. R. Batheja
Nagindas T. Master

Besides these, there will be descriptive accounts of the harrowing scenes and of the work of relief carried on by the Behar Central Relief Committee, Tata Relief Party, the Ramakrishna Mission party, etc.

The Special Number will be profusely illustrated with photographs of the scene of the disaster.

Don't Miss Your Copy

PRICE: As. 4

As. 2 per each copy will go to the Earthquake Relief Fund

U. P. CONGRESS WORKERS' PLANS

National Programme To Give Place To Economic One

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 25.

It is reported that the U. P. Congress workers at their meeting held recently discussed 'inter alia' the means of recasting the national programme.

Some of the workers were in favour of an economic programme, while others seemed to favour the idea of organising lectures on political topics.

De decision, however is said to have been made.—A.P.

Trivandrum.—That the fall in the prices of important articles has had its repercussions on the receipts under Income-tax is disclosed by the Government order on the administration of the Income-tax Department for the year 1108 (1932-33). The total demand for the year including arrears was Rs. 6,11,645 as against Rs. 6,83,492 in 1107 and Rs. 7,90,034 in 1106.—A. P.

NO BROKERS AND MIDDLEMEN

Agricultural Produce Market Act In Baroda...

BARODA, Feb. 24.

With the object of providing for the establishment of recognised open markets for purchase and sale of agricultural produce in the interests of agriculturists, the Government of Baroda have enacted a legislation called the "the Agricultural Produce Market Act" and have in the first instance applied it to Amreli Taluka in Kathiawar.

According to this new Act markets will be set up in areas where only purchase and sale of all agricultural produce will be permitted to be made.

The Management of the market is in charge of a committee consisting of official and non-official members, 50 per cent of th being elected by growers of agricultural produce and 25 per cent by traders, brokers and middlemen being debarred by the Act.—United Press.

Stalin On Causes Of World Crisis

Why Russia Alone Stands Like A Cliff

Warning Against Precipitating War

(By A. Aziz Azad)

MOSCOW, Jan. 28.

Joseph Stalin the General Secretary of the U.S.S.R. Communist Party, the steelman of Russia and the initiator of the famous Five-Year Plan's system in a four hour speech to the one thousand two hundred delegates at the 17th Communist Congress, reviewed the work of the Communist Party for the last three years and a half (since the 16th Congress) and also discussed the domestic and the foreign situation of U.S.S.R. and also gave an explanation of the causes of the world economic crisis. The text of Stalin's report will be published in booklet form to the extent of 6,000,000 copies—the largest publication ever given, here or abroad, to any literature.

In the course of his speech Stalin said:

"... I think that no period in the last decade was ever so replete with events as this period (since the 16th Congress). In the political field these years have been years of further straining of relations both between the capitalist countries and within them. The war between Japan and China and the occupation of Manchuria which sharpen the relation in the Far East; the victory of Fascism in Germany and the triumph of the idea of "revanche" which has sharpened relations in Europe; the resignation of Japan and Germany from the League of Nations, which has given a fresh impetus to the growth of armaments and preparations for an imperialist war; the defeat of Fascism in Spain, which provided added proof that Fascism is far from being everlasting.

"Amidst these stormy waves of economic upheavals and military-political catastrophes the U.S.S.R. stands alone like a cliff, continuing its work of Socialist construction and its struggle for the preservation of peace. While there, in the capitalist countries, the economic crisis is still raging, here in the U.S.S.R. further progress is being made both in industry and agriculture. While there, in the capitalist countries, there is a feverish preparation for a new war, for a new partition of the world and of the sphere of influence, the U.S.S.R. systematically continues its determined struggle against the menace of war and for peace, and it cannot be said that the efforts of the U.S.S.R. in this field have been altogether unsuccessful."

ECONOMIC CRISIS IN CAPITALIST WORLD.

"The present economic crisis in the capitalist countries differs from all similar crises, among other things in that it has been the longest and most protracted of them all. How are we to explain this unusually long character of the present industrial crisis?

"It is due, first of all, to the fact that the industrial crisis has affected every capitalist country without exception, rendering it difficult for one country to manoeuvre at the expense of others.

"It is due, secondly, to the fact that the industrial crisis has been interlinked with an agrarian crisis, which affected every agrarian and semi-agrarian country without exception, which could not but complicate and deepen the industrial crisis.

"It is due, thirdly, to the fact that the agrarian crisis has grown during this time and affected every field of agriculture, including live-stock breeding, reducing it to a point of degradation, to a point where a machinery is being replaced by hand labour, the tractor by the horse, where artificial fertilizers are being either drastically reduced or completely dispensed with. This has further prolonged the industrial crisis period.

"It is due, fourthly, to the fact that the monopolist cartels dominating industry are seeking to preserve high prices of commodities, a fact which makes crisis particularly painful and interfers with the absorption of commodity stocks.

"It is due finally, and chiefly, to the fact that the industrial crisis broke out under conditions of a general crisis of capitalism, when capitalism no longer has or can have, either in the basic States, the colonies, or the dependent countries, the power and firmness which it had before the War, when industry in the capitalist countries inherited from the imperialist war a chronic underloading of the factories and million strong armies of unemployed of whom it is no longer able to rid itself.

"Such are the circumstances responsible for the very prolonged character of the present industrial crisis."

SHARPENING OF POLITICAL SITUATION.

"As a result of long drawn-out economic crisis there has arisen a hitherto unprecedented sharpening of the political situation in capitalist countries, both within these countries and between them.

"The intensification of the struggle for foreign markets, the abolition of the last remnants of free trade, the prohibitive tariffs, the trade war, the war in currency, and many other analogous measures, demonstrating the extreme nationalism in economic policy, have sharpened, to the extreme, the relation between countries, have created the ground for military clashes, and have placed war in the forefront as a means for a new division of the world and of spheres of influence in favour of the stronger nations.

"The war between Japan and China, the occupation of Manchuria, the withdrawal of Japan from the League of Nation, and the advance in North China, have still more sharpened the situation. The intensification of the struggle for the Pacific Ocean, and the growth of military and naval armaments in Japan, the U. S. A., England and France are a result of this sharpening.

CHATTER ABOUT DISARMAMENT.

"The withdrawal of Germany from the League of Nations and the shadow of the "revanche" have given a new impetus to the sharpening of the situation and to the growth of armaments in Europe. It is not surprising that bourgeois pacifism is now dragging out a miserable existence and that chatter about disarmament is being transformed into a "business" talks of arming and rearming.

"The internal situation in the capitalist countries is sharpening still more, owing to the same factors operating. Four years of industrial crisis have exhausted the working class and brought them to despair. Four years of agriculture crisis have financially ruined the propertyless section of

(Continued on page 13.)

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